The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,661.—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1870. Annual Subscription in Advance...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town ..... Rs. 52 0
" including postage ..... " 72 0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town ..... " 28 0
" including postage ..... " 38 0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town ... " 16 0
" including postage ..... " 21 0
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Ten lines and under
First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second Ditto ..... " 3 8
Third Ditto ..... " 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ..... " 0 2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

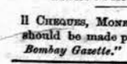
First insertion ..... 8 As. per line.
Second Ditto ..... 4½ " "
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ " "
In the Native Languages, double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam ship ETHIOPIA, 1,132 tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. Scott, will be despatched on the 11th October 1870, at noon.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore and Madras who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route picking up the Steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

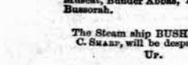
The Steam ship BUSHEER, 792 tons, 130 H.P., Commander C. Smart, will be despatched on the 3rd Oct. 1870, at noon.

Up.	Oct.	Down.	Oct.
Leave Bombay	3	Leave Bussorah	21
" Kurrachee	7	" Mahmorah	21
" Guadur	8	" Fao	23
" Muscat	11	" Bushire	23
" Bunder Abbas	13	" Linga	25
" Linga	14	" Bunder Abbas	27
" Bushire	17	" Muscat	29
" Fao	18	" Guadur	31
" Mahomrah	18	" Kurrachee	Nov. 2
Arrive Bussorah	19	Arrive Bombay	5

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every MONDAY, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rowas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Oolwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	5 0	2 0	3 0
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rowas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Steamer leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 22, Rampart Row, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL).

THE Steam Navigation Company of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO and Co. of GENOA, will despatch, on the 15th of each month, one of their four New Steamers, viz. :—

INDIA	Capt. Dodero	2,000 Tons
ASIA	Capt. Cambiaso	2,000 Tons
PERSIA	Capt. Crocco	2,000 Tons
ARABIA	Capt. Buzzolino	2,000 Tons

FROM BOMBAY TO GENOA

calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA, MESSINA, NAPLES, and LEGHORN.

These Steamers, especially built for Passenger Traffic and fitted out with elegance, and comfort, offer superior accommodation to 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Passengers.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15		£4
Suez	36	22		8
Port Said	38	24		9
Alexandria	39	25		9-10
Messina	45	32		12
Naples	47	33		13
Leghorn	50	34		14
Genoa	50	34		14
Marseilles with transhipment at Genoa	52	35		14-10

Including Wines / Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers are allowed to break their voyage at any of the Abovenamed Mediterranean Ports, and to resume it by any of the Company's Steamers to the port of destination marked on their Tickets.

Passengers returning within 6 months of their departure from Bombay by the Steamers of the Company are entitled to a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Fare.

Berths may be secured in advance by depositing half the Passage Money.

For prospectus, rates of freight and further particulars apply to Volkart Brothers,

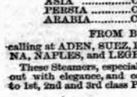
Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 17th August 1870.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

DIRECT SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, touching at ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, ALEXANDRIA (in case of need), and MARSEILLES.



LA COMPAGNIE MARSEILLAISE DE NAVIGATION A VAPEUR.—MARC FRAISSINET FILS and FILS will DESPATCH STEAMERS MONTHLY from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL.

Freight.—The Company undertake to grant through Bills of Lading for the above, and most other Continental Ports and also to Liverpool. They have further made arrangements to forward Cotton at a through rate from Bombay to the principal towns in France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Belgium, and Spain.

Freight on Goods shipped to Europe to be payable at destination.

Insurance may be effected on very moderate terms, under the Company's Floating Policy, on goods shipped to the Continent by their own Steamers. Premiums of Insurance from Bombay to Marseilles ½ per cent.

The undersigned are further prepared to receive Merchandise from up-country, and to forward same to any part of Europe.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all Transit Fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.	
To Aden	£ 25	£ 16	£ 8	Without food
" Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10	£ 8	
" Port Said	£ 42	£ 24	£ 9	
" Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36	£ 14	

Children over three and under ten years of age, half fare.

The Company issue Return Tickets available for six months' duration at 20 per cent from the cost of the Return Passage.

The Steamers carry both Doctor and Stewardess.

Departures from Marseilles on the 1st and from Bombay about the 7th of each month.

In accordance with the above, the s. s. BYZANTIN, 700 Tons, Captain Candolle, will be despatched on or about the 1st October next.

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

Kunkler, Preiswerck, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 29th September 1870.

GEORGE NICOLL and Co.,

BOOT and SHOE MAKERS,

24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

1, EAST STREET, POONA.

ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

TO MERCHANTS.

For Sale, at the Bombay Gazette Office,

STREET'S INDIAN and COLONIAL MERCANTILE DIRECTORY for 1870.

Containing the Trade Returns, Tariffs, Populations, names of the leading Merchants and Traders, and much general information valuable to commercial men concerning the chief towns in India, Ceylon, China, Japan, the Eastern Archipelago, Mauritius, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, South Africa, Canada, British Columbia, South and Central America, West Indies, Mediterranean, and the United Kingdom.

In the Directory will be found particulars as to transit an passage rates, concise descriptions of each country and town, and principal products, banks and bank agents, &c., &c.

SHIPPING.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

SUPPLEMENTARY MAIL LINE,

UNDER AUTHORITY FROM THE

ADRIATICO ORIENTALE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS from ALEXANDRIA to BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, NAPLES, ROME, BOLOGNA, FLORENCE, TURIN, SUSA, VERONA, CAMERLATA, MILAN, and PARIS.

Steamers leave Alexandria on the arrival of the mail from Bombay.

The passage from Alexandria to Brindisi occupies only three days, and the through journey to London about 140 hours, making a saving over other routes of about 48 hours.

On arrival of the weekly fast Steamer from Alexandria, carrying the Supplementary Indian Mail, an express train is run from Brindisi by the South Italian Railway en route for London via Ancona, Bologna, Turin, Mont Cenis, Paris, Calais and Dover.

Passengers wishing to avoid the Seat of War can proceed from Venice or Milan via Verona, Munich, Frankfort and Ostend to England.

RATES OF FARE FROM ALEXANDRIA.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		1st Class.	2nd Class.
To BRINDISI	£11	£ 8.	To ROME	£12- 6	£ 8-19.
" VENICE	£12-16	£ 8-16.	" PARIS	£20-12	£15-19.

For rates to other towns apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.,

Bombay, 10th September 1870. Agents.

NOTICE to OVERLAND PASSENGERS.—Half Pints of CHAMPAGNE at Rs. 9, 12, and 15 per dozen. All Dry.

PAYNE & Co.,

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY,

Immediately Opposite the Custom House.

SALES BY AUCTION.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,

No. 19, Meadow Street.

SALE OF BALES OF DAMAGED WOOL BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

By Order of Premsung Davursang.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by public auction, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 3rd instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., at Carnac Bunder—19 Bales of damaged Wool on account and risk of Tucker Scoonderjee Narranjee.

Also,

By order of Naimsook Ramchund, will sell at the same time 21 bales of damaged wool, on account and risk of Lilladhur Fragjee and Sons.

TERM—CASH.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE, Auctioneer.

Bombay, 3rd October 1870.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

No. 5 Forbes Street.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK TIMBER.

On WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Tank Bunder—

44 square logs of 1st class Moulmain Teak Timber.
6 round ditto ditto ditto
148 square ditto 2nd class ditto ditto

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction on the premises by order of Jamadar Uwadhee Oomarbin Uwad Ulghaitace, Esq., the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Hadjee Seedick Hajee Oosman the Mortgagor, the following valuable landed properties.

On WEDNESDAY, the 26th October, at 3 P.M.

Lot No 1.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on or towards the west by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the charitable vacant ground of Mahomedans, and on or towards the south by the said Memon Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman.

On the same day at 5 P.M.

Lot No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Nagdavee Street on the west side thereof in the Boleshwer Division, in the Island of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 55, and standing and being Assessment under No. 55, and standing and being belonging to Manechjee Jeemjee, Parsee, and being 75 feet and 6 inches in length and 28 feet in breadth, and assessed by assessment 234 8/9 annas, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the Bharbee Molla or Nagdavee Street, on or towards the west by a Sweeper's passage, on or towards the north by the house of the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman, and on or towards the south by the house of Memon Saboo Essack.

On THURSDAY, the 27th October, at 4 P.M.

Lot No. 3.—All that right, title, and interest possessed by the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman in and to a piece or parcel of Government ground with messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Doorga Decree Street, in the Island of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 2043, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 45, containing by admeasurement 217 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a passage and house of Memon Esmail Beg, and the house of Parsee Nesserwanjee Heerjeebhoy, on or towards the west by the house of Marwaree Jetha Roopa, on or towards the north by a passage called Doorga Street and house of Jaffer Shaw Fucheer, and on or towards the south by Doorga Decree Street.

On FRIDAY, the 28th October, at 3 P.M.

All that right, title, and interest possessed by the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman in and to a piece or parcel of hilly or bhatt ground belonging to the Government, situate, lying, and being at Sewry in the Mahim District in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 131 square Burgas, be the same little more or less, and subject to the payment of ground rent called Foora Fornas annually Rs. 1-9-5 standing in the Collector's Books in the name of Sewba Antobs under No. 126 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by a public road leading to Wuddalla and Bhatt ground of Dhaba Rama, on or towards the west and north by the vacant ground of the Government, and on or towards the south by the Bhatt ground of Paulo Pascoal de Souza.

On the same day at 4 P.M.

All the right, title, and interest possessed by the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman in and to a piece or parcel of hilly or bhatt ground belonging to Government, situate, lying, and being at Sewry, containing by admeasurement 65½ Burgas, be the same little more or less and subject to the payment of ground rent called Foora Foras annually annas twelve and pice nine standing in the Collector's Books in the name of Sewba Antobs under No 126 of Wuddalla village and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the road leading to Wuddalla and Bhatt ground of Dhaba Rama, on the west and north by the Government vacant ground, and on the south by the ground of the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman.

On the same day at 5 P.M.

All right title, and interest possessed by the Said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman in and to a piece or parcel of Foora ground belonging to the Government, situate, lying, and being at Sewry in the Mahim District in the Island of Bombay subject to the payment of seven Addees rent under No. 126 of Wuddalla village and bounded as follows, on the east by the public road leading to Wuddalla, on the west and south by the ground of the said Hajee Seedick Hajee Oosman, and on the north by the Government ground.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 3rd October 1870.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (Limited).

धी बावे बरमा ट्रेडींग कारपोरेशन लीमीटेड.

धी બોમ્બે બરમા ટ્રેડીંગ કારપોરેશન લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Corporation will be CLOSED from 27th to 10th October, both days inclusive, and that the DIVIDEND will be PAYABLE on and after the 11th October.

By order of the Board of Directors,

WALLACE & Co.,

Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 26th September 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an Application has been made to the HIGH COURT of JUDICATURE at BOMBAY by SOONDRABAI, widow of the late Maharayen Gorudjee of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased, for the GRANT to her of LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION of the ESTATE of the said DECEASED. All persons therefore interested therein are hereby apprized of the same.

MANISTY & FLETCHER,

Proctors for Soondrabai, Widow.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GLOVES! GLOVES!!

Just received per Overland Steamer,

Ladies' Colored French KID GLOVES.

All sizes and best quality only.....Rs. 2-12 per pair.

BADHAM and COMPANY.

Apollo House. Bombay.

1st October 1870.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA (Limited).—NOTICE.—Under telegraphic advice from London a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June last, at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, will be PAYABLE on and after the 7th instant to the PROPRIETORS registered on the BOOKS of the BOMBAY BRANCH on 19th ultimo, on production of Share Certificates.

JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

National Bank of India, Bombay, 1st October 1870.

NOTICE.—Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE NADERSHAW, deceased, dated 3rd day of November 1834, wherein he bequeathed the whole of his PROPERTIES, ESTATES, &c., &c., &c., to us the undersigned, we do hereby inform and caution the public against purchasing the same or advancing any money thereon. The following are the properties :—

One dwelling-house situate in Todd Street, in the Fort of Bombay, and assessed No. 14 at present in the Municipal Books.

One pucka-built Stable, situate in Churneywaddy Cross Road, opposite the Parsee Punchat Nussakhana, outside the Town of Bombay, and assessed No. 39 at present in the Municipal Books.

One Garden or hilly place, situate at the Village of Chundoor, called Devane Salsette.

The above properties are bequeathed to us, except that Soonabhai has to receive her portion on the income or interest derived thereon till her life-time,

SORABJEE RUSTOMJEE NADERSHAW.
ARDASEER RUSTOMJEE NADERSHAW.

Bombay, 1st October 1870.

ROWLAND & Co. beg to announce to the Gentry and General Public of Bombay, and the Mofussil, that they have OPENED a SADDLERY and HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 8 Meadow Street, Fort, for the sale of Saddlery, &c., imported from England, as well as made in Bombay of the best English materials, at moderate rates.

All orders sent to the above Address will be promptly and carefully executed.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

R. & Co. solicit especial attention to their own Composition for Softening Leather.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

OFFICE TO LET, the COMMODIOUS PREMISES situated at 25 Church Gate Street, about to be vacated by the Chief Engineer's Department, G. I. P. Railway Company. Apply to WALLACE & Co.

TO BE LET, the upper-storied BUNGALOW, with spacious Outhouses and Stabling, situated near Grant Road Station, B. B. and C. I. Railway, entrance from opposite Sunkerseth House.

The Bungalow is pleasantly situated, open to westerly breeze, and cool all the year round. For Rent and Terms apply to Hirjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff, Elphinstone Circle, or on the premises.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Tenders for the CLEARING out of the ENTRANCE to the OLD DOCK, Mazagon, will be received up till noon on MONDAY, the 3rd October. For further particulars apply to

W. NICOL & Co.

TO BUILDERS, CONTRACTORS, &c.—FOR SALE, Ten Tons, in 72 Barrels, finest quality PLASTER of PARIS, in excellent condition.—Apply to CHARLES CARTER.

Victoria Buildings, Elphinstone Circle, 29th September 1870.

BOMBAY OMNIBUS and GENERAL CONVEYANCE Co., No. 141, KHETWADDY ROAD.

Light and comfortable BROUGHAMS, SHIGRAMS, SOCIABLES, HANSOMS, BUGGIES, DOG-CARTS, &c., with or without Horses, CAN BE HIRED at short notice, and at moderate charges,

(See Card Circulars.)

Carriages built or repaired on the premises, under the superintendence of Mr. Burdett.

The Farriery is under the supervision of a person of skil and experience.

Horses requiring treatment, or otherwise, received into the Company's Livery Stables, and every attention paid to the animals; as also Horses on Commission Sale.

Carriages and Horses bought, sold, and exchanged.

Office in the Fort, at No. 40, Meadow Street, next to the Bombay Gazette" office.

FRERE LAND and PEIR COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, at their Office, in Rampart Row, West, up to 12 o'clock noon, of MONDAY, the 10th October, proximo, for FILLING UP with EARTH and LEVELLING CERTAIN PORTIONS of the COMPANY'S GROUND, as shown in Plan and Specification, which may be seen by intending Contractors on application.

Tenderers to state time in which they undertake to complete the work.

Persons desirous of tendering may obtain all further necessary information at the Office of the Company,

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any Tender, and the person or persons whose tender may be accepted will be required to enter into an agreement for the due and proper performance of the work.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 10 per cent. in cash on the amount of the Tender.

Tenders to be endorsed "Tenders for filling up and levelling ground."

By order of the Directors,

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Bombay, 29th September 1870. Secretaries and Treasurers.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

The UNDERSIGNED begs to inform POLICY-HOLDERS in the above Company, that, he has from THIS DAY CEASED to represent the OFFICIAL LIQUIDATORS in Western India.

D. McL. SLATER.

Bombay, 1st October 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (In Liquidation.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that the BOMBAY OFFICE of this Company is CLOSED from this date inclusive. All future Communications to be addressed to the undersigned.

C. H. OGBOURNE,

Attorney for the Official Liquidators.

Calcutta, 1st October 1870.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

At a large MEETING of POLICYHOLDERS of the ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY and its ASSOCIATED OFFICES to-day, Mr. JAMES THOMSON in the Chair, the following RESOLUTIONS were adopted :—

1. "That the Policyholders approve and accept the scheme of reconstruction prepared by the Committee of Policyholders, Annuitants, and Shareholders in the Albert Life Assurance Company, and now submitted to the Meeting, subject to such modifications as may be found expedient, and be sanctioned by the Court of Chancery."

2. "That this Meeting earnestly impress upon the Policyholders the importance of sending in their individual assents to the scheme as speedily as possible, so as to strengthen the hands of the Committee in carrying the same into effect."

3. "That all Policyholders consider it desirable and agree to pay the premiums due on their respective Policies to an account to be opened at the Bank of England and the Agra Bank, Limited, in the names of Messrs. Thomson, Bell, and Major-General Cunningham, three of the Members of the Committee of Management appointed with Mr. James Thomson, as Chairman of the Life Assurance Company; the premiums to be returned, in case the Scheme of Reconstruction should not be carried out, without deduction of any kind."—*Times*, 29th April 1870.

The AGRA BANK, Limited, is PREPARED to RECEIVE PREMIA on Policies in the above Company, in terms of the foregoing Resolutions.

EDWARD MORRISS,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 1st June 1870.

ALLGEMEINE VERSICHERUNGS GESELLSCHAFT FUER SEE-, FLUSS-, UND LANDTRANSPORT IN DRESDEN.

The undersigned have been APPOINTED AGENTS for the above Marine Insurance Company, and are prepared to accept Risks and to issue Policies.

A. C. GUMPERT & Co.

Bombay, March, 1870.

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES—LYONS.—The undersigned having been appointed AGENTS of the above-mentioned MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY are now prepared to accept Risks and grant Policies on every kind of Produce, either by Steamer or by Sailing Vessels to any Ports.

All risks accepted by the Compagnie Lyonnaise d'Assurances Maritimes are participated in equally by the following old-established French Companies, viz. :—

Le Lloyd Francais, established 33 years.
La Compagnie Francaise, established 10 years.

Bombay, 19th April 1870. GADDUM & Co.

BEST MEERSCHAUM PIPES. J. NEUBERG.

FRESH FRENCH BUTTER, in 1½ lb. Tins. J. NEUBERG.

TABLE LINEN, English and Country made. J. NEUBERG.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS. J. NEUBERG.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS. A Fresh Batch to hand. J. NEUBERG.

CLARET, just received. MEDOC VIEUX, in Quarts and Pints. PAUILLAC, in Quarts and Pints. MARGAUX, in Quarts. J. NEUBERG.

BREAKFAST and DINNER CLARET, By Tr. BICHE LATOUR, of BORDEAUX, To be had in Quarts and Pints from J. NEUBERG.

CLARET, in Quarts and Pints. J. NEUBERG.

PORT WINE, by direct Importation.

SHERRY WINE, from Xeres.

CHAMPAGNE—SILLERY MOUSSEUX.

SPARKLING MOSELLE.

AYA PANA LIQUOR. J. NEUBERG.

THACKER VINING, & Co.

A COMPLETE BOOK CATALOGUE is in course of preparation; orders will be registered.

AN INTERIM PAMPHLET, containing Paragraph Notices and Lists of Valuable Books, Instruments, Pictures and Sundries, may be had on application.

DAILY MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

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BYCULLA IRONWORKS.

RICHARDSON & ROBSON,

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Manufacturers of Cotton Presses, Girders, Boilers, Pumps, Tanks, Iron Gates and Railings, &c.

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEEBHOY AND COMPANY.

22 Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition, for the bottoms of steam vessels and every description of engineering plant, for the repairs of steamers &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which they trust will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's) complete in Cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Best Trenise Iron in barrels at Rs. 24 a barrel.
Copper and Brass Pipes, of sizes.
Anti-Corrosive Paint. Fire Engines complete.
Corrugated Hoop Iron. Patent Water Closets.
Jim Crows. Traversing Screw Jacks.
Smiths' English Bellows. Corrugated Iron.
Canvas. Belting of sizes.
Rollers, Skins. Clear Cloth.
Bundling Twine. Paper for Mill use.
Portland Cement. Iron Tanks of sizes.
Paint Oil, of various sorts. Fire Bricks.
Wire Netting. Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N. B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

NOTICES.

CONCERT IN AID OF THE SUFFERERS BY THE WAR.—Under distinguished Patronage (particulars of which will be published hereafter), and with talented help, Mons. KRUGER, late First Flute Solo of the "Alt France Philharmonic Society," proposes to give a CONCERT, about the 5th of October, for the BENEFIT of the SUFFERERS (the Wounded, the Widows, and Orphans) in the present War. Amateurs or Professionals willing to offer their services are requested to communicate as early as possible with M. Kruger, care of *Times of India* office.

P. S.—The Committee of the Indo-British Institution have kindly allowed the use of their Hall.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

THROUGH BOOKING WITH THE OUDE AND ROHILCUND RAILWAY.

The PONTOON BRIDGE of the East Indian Railway, at CAWNPORE, having been WASHED by FLOOD the THROUGH BOOKING of Traffic to Stations on the Oude and Rohilcund Railway is SUSPENDED until further Notice.

H. CONDER, General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1870.

TO CAPITALISTS.—The LAND MORTGAGE BANK of INDIA (CREDIT FONCIER INDIEN) Limited are prepared to treat for the sale by PRIVATE CONTRACT of SUNDRY PROPERTIES in

BOMBAY,
POONA,
SHOLAPORE,
PANCHGUNNY,
KURRACHEE,

particulars of which may be had by applying to the Manager at the Bank's Office in Bombay. If desired part of the Purchase Money may remain on mortgage for a time at a moderate rate of interest.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 3rd and 4th proximo, on account of DUSSARA Holiday :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,
KORT. CAMPBELL, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES SIMPSON, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 27th September 1870.

NOTICE.

THE PROLONGATION OF THE

WAR IN FRANCE,

and the consequent uncertainty of supplies from

THE CHAMPAGNE DISTRICTS,

compel us to ADVANCE, from this date, the PRICE of the higher brands of our SPARKLING WINES, viz. :—

QUARTS, from Rs. 36 to Rs. 40 per dozen.
PINTS, from Rs. 19-8 to Rs. 22 per dozen.

The supply even at these rates we cannot long guarantee.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

27th September 1870. Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the PARTNERSHIP formerly carried on between JEHANGIERJEE FRAMJEE JUSSAWALLA and the late JAMSETJEE COOVERJEE JUSSAWALLA, in Bombay and elsewhere, under the Names and Styles of JEHANGIER NUSSERWANJEE & Co. and JEHANGIER & Co., was FINALLY DISSOLVED by mutual consent on the 3rd day of November 1869. The business of the said Firms will continue to be carried on as follows :—At Bombay, Lahore, Meean Meer, Scalkote, Delhi, Ferozepoor and Jullunder, by Cowasjee Jamsetjee, Dhunjeebhoy Jamsetjee and Ruttonjee Jamsetjee—in Bombay in the name of Jamsetjee Coverjee's Sons, and elsewhere under the name of Jamsetjee's Sons. And at Bombay, Kurrachee, Sukkur, Mooltan, Peshawur, Rawul Pindee, and Murree Hills, by Jehangier Framjee—in Bombay under the name of Jehangier Framjee & Co., and elsewhere as Jehangier & Co. The Outstandings of the late Firm in Bombay will be recovered by Jamsetjee Coverjee's Sons only. The Debts of the Bombay Firm will be paid by Jehangier Framjee and Jamsetjee Coverjee, Executors. All other Claims against the said Firms are to be made, and all debts due to the said Firms are to be paid to the continuing Firms respectively.—Dated this 7th day of September 1870.

JEHANGIER FRAMJEE, COWASJEE JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALLA, DHUNJEEBHOY JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALLA, by his Constituted Attorney, Cowasjee Jamsetjee Jussawalla, RUTTONJEE JAMSETJEE JUSSAWALLA,	Sons and Executors of the late Jamsetjee Coverjee Jussawalla.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to THURSDAY, the 20th October next, at 12 o'clock, for TWO STEAM VESSELS, each of a capacity sufficient to accommodate 400 European Troops (superficial space per man 7½ feet) for two months or certain, or such further period as they may be required for transport duties in the Indian, Arabian, and China Seas, in connection with the

Tenders should state rate per ton per month.

Ventilation to be carried into Cabins, Fittings, &c., removed from the 'tween decks (as may be recommended by the Committee of Survey) and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the Owners.

Fittings, Coal, Water, and Provisions for the Troops will be provided by Government, but such Tanks as may belong to the Vessel should be made available for the reception of Water for the Troops, and the Tenders should state to what extent this accommodation can be afforded.

Such quantities of Coal as may be on board the Vessels when engaged will be taken over by Government if of approved quality, and on the other hand any quantities remaining on Board when the Vessels are discharged are to be taken by the Owners. The price of Coals in both cases is to be determined at a fair valuation.

The Vessels accepted will require to be docked, ballasted, provisioned, and fitted and ready for final survey on the 30th October next.

The expense attending Stamp Fees to be affixed to Charterparties as well as to Counterparts (of Vessels taken up) to be borne by the Owners, Agents, or Masters tendering.

The Agent for Transports will give any further necessary information to parties tendering.

The Superintendent of Marine reserves to himself the right of declining any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,

GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 26th September 1870.

MESSRS. DANCE and KNELL have just arrived per Steamship STOWELL, from England, for the purpose of CLEARING OFF a

BANKRUPTCY STOCK OF DRAPERY GOODS,

principally of a quantity of BROAD and NARROW CLOTHS, SCOTCH TWEEDS, CHEVIOTS, &c., &c., which will be sold considerably below manufacturing prices.

No. 6, Rampart Row, Bombay, 24th September 1870.

TENTS.—JUBBULPORE GOVERNMENT SCHOOL of INDUSTRY.—The prices of Tents made at this Institution are the same as last year.

The reduction of 10 per cent in the price of Tents under (500) five hundred rupees, and 20 per cent on Tents over (500) five hundred rupees as sanctioned last season is still allowed, and revised list with prices reduced as above are available on application to the Superintendent.

B. ROGERS, Captain,
Superintendent.

JERUSALEM TIFFIN AND BILLIARD ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street and Rampart Row, Fort. The PROPRIETORS wish to call the attention of the PUBLIC to the above Rooms. A Large, Cool, and Airy Tiffin Room; a Reading Room, with all the Latest News; a splendid Billiard Table; and the only European House in the Fort.

Tiffin at 2 P.M. Chops and Steaks always ready.

N. B.—Wines and Spirits of the best quality. Wanted, one or two Gentlemen as boarders.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!!

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that they have arranged to have Superior ICE CREAMS and WATER ICE always ready at their Tiffin Rooms, at the corner of Meadow Street and Hummum Street, at 4 Annas a Glass.

JEWANJEE'S EXCHANGE.

(By JEWANJEE & Co., Proprietors Byculla Hotel).

Messrs. JEWANJEE & Co. beg to intimate that their FIRST CLASS TIFFIN and BILLIARD ROOMS is the commodious premises at the cor

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

Some Colabas have been enquired for at Rs. 1,545. Bank of Bombay shares found sellers at Rs. 19½ per cent. premium. Market will be closed on Monday and Tuesday on account of the Dussera Holidays.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all Rs. 70	Colaba Land Co.		1,545
6,000	150	all	Nil	Ferre Land & Pier Co. Ld	163
1,750	2,000	2,000	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,095
4,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	270

CALCUTTA.

(From Toolmin & Co.'s Weekly Circular, Sept. 28.)

The annual Doorga Poojah holidays commence from to-morrow and continue till the 10th proximo, during which time business will be partly suspended by some and altogether suspended by others.

The cotton season 1870-71 has opened by the sale of a few hundred bales of New Fair Bengal for December delivery on the pot at Rs. 20-12 and Rs. 21 in screwed bales. Last year's experience in forward sales has soon been forgotten, and speculators are again rushing in to repeat the blunders of last season. It cannot be doubted for a moment that buying so far a head has a most pernicious effect on the native dealers in the interior, and help to prove injurious to the cotton trade throughout the whole season.

Freights have remained inactive during the week owing to the near approach of the annual Doorga Poojah holidays, which commence to-morrow, as well as from the belief that, on business being resumed on the 10th proximo, the rates will be lower from the large increase of tonnage that is likely to take place during the interval. It is really difficult to foresee what is to be done under the holidays, when the state of the market will be—an unusually large supply of disengaged tonnage and an unusually small supply of produce.

Indigo.—Prospects are still worse, and the authorities now say that the season's crop may not even touch 90,000 maunds, so much for estimates made early in the year; last year the same authorities were 15,000 maunds out in their calculations, and now again this year they admit to a mistake of 10,000 maunds before the season opens. It seems quite clear that it would be much more satisfactory not to have these early estimates at all, if it is impossible to ascertain the information with some degree of correctness. In Europe the prospects for this dye are at present much worse than in this country, and if the war is prolonged into the winter, goodness only knows what is to become of the 20,000 chests now stocked in London. This is the question that will decide the prices to be realised for the incoming crop.

Indian Tea.—No public sales of tea have occurred during the week in consequence of the present stocks having arrived too late to be sold before the holidays, which commence on the morrow, and there is nothing new therefore to report in this article.

Bengal Cotton.—Sellers have shown more disposition to do business during the last week, but as previous prices are asked, only a small business has been transacted. Really fair cotton is not obtainable under Rs. 20 unscrewed, equal to Rs. 20-12 screwed. The new crop has commenced to ripen, a little being already at for gathering; the quality is spoken of favourably, as being very free from stain; and it is believed that the native dealers have learnt such a lesson during the past season in the matter of adulteration with seed, that they will not be likely to repeat the practice; at all events not in the forthcoming season.

Light Gunny Cloth for Indian Cotton Bales.—Manufacturers have reduced the price of this cloth to 1½ anna per yard and shippers of cotton in Bombay, Burmah and the Coast should note this. The cloth has had a fair trial in the North-Western Provinces, where it is approved of, besides the price is so low that nothing else can compete with it.

Gunny Bags for export continue in demand, and several important transactions have transpired during the week, which in a measure has fixed the prices for the season down in the rice ports; at all events it is not likely that prices will be lower now that manufacturers have already contracted largely for the season; on the contrary it is not improbable that prices may advance, in fact they are sure to do so unless there is a considerable decline in Jute, which is by no means certain. For local use have advanced, and some large forward contracts have been entered into at an advance of Rs. 1 to 2 on the forward sales made last week. The fact is that present prices are low, whereas the cost of production is equal to about Rs. 5 per hundred dearer than usual, besides native hand-made bags are much dearer in proportion, and very inferior and irregular in quality.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—October 1.

Montgomery, Captain, 41st Regiment, on medical certificate, from England.
Ward, Captain, 19th Brigade, R. A., on leave, from England.
Taylor, Major, 8th Bengal N. I., on leave, from England.
Cooper, Colonel, Madras L. C., on sick leave, from England.
Watson, Lieutenant, 17th Regiment N. I., on leave, from Kolapore.
Oldham, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, on leave, from England.
Massey, Colonel, 95th Regiment, to rejoin, from Poona.
Roberts, Captain, 2-1st Foot, on leave, from Scepree.
Scott, Lieutenant, 1st Royal Regiment, on medical certificate, from Nynee Tal.
Edward, Captain, 1st Belooch Regiment, on leave, from Kurrachee.
Foster, Lieutenant-Colonel, 95th Regiment, on duty, from Kurrachee.
Wilson, Colonel, Deputy Adjutant General, on leave, from Simla.
Gordon, Captain, 1st Madras Cavalry, on leave, from Kamptee.
Newill, Lieutenant, 1st Madras Cavalry, on duty, from Kamptee.
Nicholetts, Major, 1st Belooch Regiment, on furlough, from England.
Steward, Lieutenant-Colonel, 2-21st Fusiliers, on leave, from Rangoon.
Leishman, Captain, Royal Artillery, on medical certificate, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—October 2.

Shortt, Major, Staff Corps, on sick certificate, to England.
Storkley, Captain, Royal Horse Artillery, on medical certificate, to England.
[illegible] Bengal Medical Service, on leave, to England.
Griffith, Sub-Conductor, Madras Commissariat Department, on medical certificate, to England.
Swinhoe, Captain, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, on medical certificate, to England.
Lloyd, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to England.
Boyd, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Dunsterville, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, to Aden.
Pope, Captain, Unattached List, on duty, to England.
Gibbs, Lieutenant, 83rd Foot, on duty, to England.
Parkey, Lieutenant, 19th Hussars, on duty, to England.
Beasley, Captain, 83rd Foot, on duty, to England.
Tupper, Lieutenant, 2nd Foot, on duty, to England.
Morgan, Captain, 55th Foot, on leave, to England.
Jackson, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to England.
Massey, Colonel, 95th Foot, on duty, to England.
Edwards, Captain, 1st Belooch Regiment, on leave, to England.
Leishman, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, to England.
Roberts, Captain, 2-1st Regiment, on leave, to Cannanore.
Wilson, Colonel, Deputy Adjutant General, on furlough, to England.
Gordon, Captain, 1st Madras Cavalry, on leave, to England.
Newland, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to England.
Montgomery, Ensign, 10th Regiment, on duty, to England.
Scott, Lieutenant, 1st Royal Regiment, on leave, to England.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Surgeon A. M. Garden, Superintendent General of Vaccination, Punjab, has obtained 30 days subsidiary leave, with effect from 20th October, or subsequent date, to enable him to proceed to them on the preparatory to obtaining furlough to Europe on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon J. Newton, Superintendent of Vaccination, is to officiate as Superintendent General of Vaccination, Punjab, during the absence on leave of Surgeon A. M. Garden.

Mr. T. Homan, Officiating Extra Assistant Commissioner, is transferred from the Shahpore to the Bannoo District.

Honorary Assistant Surgeon J. R. Deane, Civil Surgeon, Bhawalpore, has obtained one month's privilege leave of absence with effect from the 1st September 1870.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—1st October.

London	Cotton	£1 15s. 0d. to £2 0s. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 17s. 6d. „
	Seeds	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. „
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. „
	Wooden Ships „	£1 15s. 0d. to £1 15s. 0d. „
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 7s. 6d. to £0 10s. 0d. „
	Seeds	£0 12s. 6d. to £0 15s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£1 12s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. „
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£2 5s. 0d. to £2 10s. 0d. „
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d. „
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 5 to 6 per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 250 to 300 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 3 per bale.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 and Calcutta Port charges
Mauritius		8 annas to 10 p. bag nominal

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
1	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee, Sept. 28.
	Parana	England	Liverpool, Jn. 28.
	Ellen Bates	Stewart	Liverpool, June 12.
2	Tinkermann	Kirk	Liverpool, July 9.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Esperance	Necoda	Diu.
	H. M. S. Malabar	Douglas	Cannanore.
	H. M. S. Dalhousie	Campbell	Aden.
	Tiflex (s)	Baker	Malabar Coast & Goa.
2	H. M. S. Euphrates	Cupts Scott	Suez.
	Doreen (s)	Rennoldson	Aden and Suez.
	Maria Rita	Gomes	Cochin.
	Byzantine (s)	Candolle	Marseilles via Kurrachee.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last:—

Ship City of Canton, Tannock, to Liverpool.
Ship Comete, Bernard, to Mahi.
Ship Maggie Trimble, Trinmouth, to Rangoon.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last:—

Steamer M. S. Elphinstone, to Malabar Coast and Goa.
Steamer Nadia, to Persian Gulf.
Steamer Ethiopia, to Malabar Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Mounifer, to Singapore and Bangkok.

THE HOOGHLY.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.			
27	Oriana	Lund	Liverpool, May 22.
	Clydesdale	Taylor	Liverpool, May 28.
	Star of Scotia	Smyth	.....
	Thracian	Hogg	Galle, September 17.
28	Fatted Caroem	Necoda	Rousant, August 24.
	Florence	Houston	Bombay, Sept. 8.

DEPARTURES

Sept.			
28	Bellona (s)	.....	.....
	Kohinoor	.....	.....

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.		
25	Rajah of Cochin	London.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF BOMBAY.

The ROYAL NAVY has suffered a GREAT and TERRIBLE LOSS.

The turret-ship "CAPTAIN" has FOUNDERED, and all hands—so the telegram states—500 or more in number, have suddenly and without warning gone to the bottom.

These 500 men leave probably 150 widows, and perhaps 400 orphans. I give the numbers merely as probable, for I know no more of the real facts than the sad words of the telegraphic communication which you have all read—sorrowing.

I ask your HELP for these bereaved ones.

L. G. HEATH, Commodore,
Commanding H. M. Ships in Indian Seas.

The Managers of the local Banks have kindly consented to receive SUBSCRIPTIONS.

"BIS DAT QUI CITO DAT."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is one rupee, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

HANSON—September 30th, at Indore, Central India, the wife of C. L. Hanson, Esq., Superintendent of H. M.'s Mails, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

HALFORD—BUCHAN—October 1st, at Bombay, by the Rev. Mr. Boyd, Charles Scott Halford, Esq., of Calcutta, to Jane Anne, daughter of James Buchan, Esq., Arnbank, Crieff, Perthshire.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

CROHAN—September 28th, at Fort William, the wife of Captain F. W. Crohan, Bengal Army, of a daughter.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

COCKERIL—September 26th, at Egmore, Madras, the wife of R. W. Cockerill, Esq., of a daughter.
DALYELL—September 26th, at Bangalore, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonal Dalyell, 21st Royal North British Fusiliers, of a daughter.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

BIRTHS.

ELLIOTT—September 20th, at Nynee Tal, Mrs. C. A. Elliott, of a son.
McLEAN—September 13th, at Sheikh Budeen, the wife of Captain C. Y. McLean, Commandant 1st Punjab Cavalry, of a son.
RICHARDSON—September 25th, at Mocan Meer, the wife of Mr. R. Richardson, of a daughter.
ROBERTS—September 20th, at Nynee Tal, the wife of J. P. Roberts, C.E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

FULFORD—WARREN—September 29th, at Sunningdale, by the Rev. E. Godfrey, Cecil J. R. Fulford, Lieutenant, R.A., eldest son of Rear Admiral J. Fulford, to Julia, third daughter of the late Rev. William Corbould Warren, late Rector of Tacolneston, Norfolk.

DEATH.

LEDGER—September 26th, at Allahabad, Charles Ledger, of the East Indian Railway.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1870.

Report on Vaccination throughout the Bombay Presidency and Sind, for the year 1869-70. Such is the title of a little volume now before us, which is, as the name implies, the Official Report on Vaccination for the year ending 31st of March 1870. It differs from the Report for 1868 and those preceding it only in being made up to the end of the official year, while they were made up to the end of the normal year 31st December. This we suppose was done for financial purposes, but be that as it may, the change has no influence on the substance or utility of the Report itself. For the benefit of those of our readers who take an interest in vaccination, and who may not be acquainted with the system under which it is worked, we will give a short sketch of the *modus operandi* by which the prophylactic is exhibited to the masses, more especially in the mofussil. The Presidency, exclusive of the Island of Bombay, is divided into seven Circles, viz.—The Central Circle, comprising the Collectorates of Poona, Khandeish, Ahmednuggur, Nassick, Sattara, Sholapore, and the Peint States. The Southern Circle, comprising the Collectorates of Belgaum, Dharwar, Carwar, Kulladghee, the Kholapore State, and the territories of the Jagheerdars of the Southern Maratha Country. The Western Circle, comprising the Collectorates of Tanna, Rutnagherry, Colaba, and the Native States of Sawunt Warree and Johar. The Northern Circle, comprising the Collectorates of Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat, Broach, and the territories of the chiefs in the Mahee Kanta. The Kattywar Circle, comprising the whole province of Kattywar and Okamundel. The Sind Circle, and the Rewa Kanta Circle, the latter comprising the Panch Mahals and the territories of the Chiefs of the Rewa Kanta. The city and island of Bombay form a Circle of themselves, called the Presidency Circle. Thus we have altogether eight Circles of Vaccination, six of which have each a European Medical Officer as Superintendent; and of the remaining two, the Northern Circle and the Presidency, uncovenanted Medical Officers are the Superintendents. Ananta Purnaiya of the latter. Each Superintendent has under him a number of itinerant vaccinators, greater or lesser according to the size of his Circle, whose duties are to carry the lymph from house to house and village to village the whole year round without losing it, that is to say without letting it deteriorate or become spoilt before he carries it on. The means by which the vaccinator attains this end is simple enough. He vaccinates, say to-day ten children of one village, and on the eighth day, when the lymph comes to maturity, he selects some of the best vesicles from which to take his lymph, and there and then vaccinates ten other children or as many as he can procure. When the latter comes to maturity he takes the lymph in the same manner, and so on week after week in a never-ending stream. This is what is called vaccinating from arm to arm; and it is acknowledged to be far preferable and more certain in its effects than the plan of using any intermediate conveyance, such as tubes, points, &c. The vaccinator has to keep a correct register of all the operations he performs, giving the results he obtains in the different cases, and from these registers he makes two different returns, one weekly and the other monthly, which he forwards to his Superintendent. The duties of the Superintendent are many; but the chief and most important duty of all is to test the accuracy of the vaccinator's returns and to see that his lymph is good and the vesicles it produces are of the characteristic type and likely to give the wished for immunity from small-pox. To do this he must be constantly on the move, at least for the eight travelling months of the year, and even then the most active exertions, in some of the Circles, will not enable him to personally prove the worth of his vaccinators. Amongst the other duties the principals are the framing of monthly returns, which are forwarded to the Superintendent General of Vaccination, who keep records of them, and the submitting of a yearly report as to the condition of the work in his Circle. These reports are all forwarded by the Superintendent General with one of his own to the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, who submits them, with a report also, to Government, which finally passes a Resolution on the whole thing, and so the matter ends. There is rather a touch of the Circumlocution Office about the business taken all together; but so few things are done now-a-days without passing through that fearful ordeal that it is scarcely worth while noticing a process which keeps back from public gaze such information as the present. The foregoing is but an imperfect sketch of the system by which vaccination is carried on in this Presidency; but it will, we think, give some idea of the object of the Report which we will now proceed to analyse.

First we have a letter from the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, to the Secretary to Government, General Department; next in order comes a letter or report from the Superintendent General of Vaccination; then the reports of the different Superintendents, Civil Surgeons, and Medical Subordinates in independent charges; then a mass of figures, large enough to give any one a heart-ache to look on, twisted and turned in every conceivable manner to form tables; and lastly, the whole is wound up by a Government Resolution, reminding one very forcibly of the usual break-down in those later day stage performances. Taking the first letter in order, that of the Inspector General, Indian Medical Department, we find the essential matter well expressed in nineteen very terse paragraphs. The work, he states, of the department is steadily on the increase, giving the small number of 32,483 over the year 1868—(we, in our innocence, would call that a very goodly increase indeed, but parties behind the scenes are evidently supposed to know better)—the grand total being very nearly half a million. Government is supported in a petty dispute about the chargeability of a vaccinator and peon, as to whether the amount should be debited to Imperial or Local Funds, a matter that one would imagine ought not to find a place in a report like the present. Para. 5 commences—"It is difficult to state too earnestly the hope that, in any contemplated changes in a reorganization of this important establishment, its general efficiency will be maintained." Certes the difficulty in making such a statement does not appear very evident at first sight; and it is scarcely to be supposed that efficiency would not be the main effect of Government in the event of any such change. The vaccination scepticism of the French capital is accused of causing the loss of many valuable lives, and we are congratulated on the great work the establishment is doing in protecting juvenile life. The dispensaries are then partly excused and partly pitched into for their apathy in the cause of vaccination, which we are told is only a portion of the duties of the subordinates or others in charge. By all accounts those other duties are performed on a par with the vaccination; and institutions that ought to be blessings to their neighbours are mere ornamental curiosities, so the sooner the better for the promised closer supervision.

Increased activity on the part of Superintendents, we are told, may do something more, together with the appointment of Native Assistant Superintendents. But the European element is not to be withdrawn; and Grant Medical College graduates were tried before and proved a failure. Altogether the winding up of this para. seems to strangely contradict its commencement, and leaves one in a position after reading it very like what is felt on reading one of those ambiguous Financial Resolutions regarding pay, which require a slate and pencil and an hour's hard ciphering to make any sense of. The use of bad lymph is condemned with a heartiness that we readily endorse: it is most decidedly the occurrence that would be best calculated to bring vaccination into contempt amongst the people. Inoculation is on the wane, and small-pox does not appear to be so prevalent and so fatal in its effects as heretofore: this is a bit of information that will be received no doubt with great pleasure by all who take the cause of poor humanity to heart. In para. 17 the following passage occurs:—"Upon the great question as to whether syphilis can be communicated by vaccination no negative evidence can be of use. It must be settled by direct experiment." Well, it is to be hoped no one of the Superintendents will be foolhardy enough to try such an experiment, notwithstanding this very dogmatic edict; for although negative evidence may be not conclusive it is not altogether useless, and is sufficient for all the practical purposes of the present enquiry. The conclusion expresses a hope that Government will see in the Report evidence of the good work of the department and the zeal, intelligence, &c., of the Superintendent General.

The issue of such a letter from the office of the head of the Bombay Medical Establishment, handing up to Government so important and so able a Report, is, to say the least of it, lamentable to contemplate. It is, to say the least of it, flat, stale and unedifying and devoid of any practical hint or suggestion that would guide the Government in framing a Resolution on the result of the work of a large and costly establishment. Again, the great move and most important item in the Report, the introduction of animal vaccination into this Presidency, is not considered worthy of the slightest notice; it is passed over with a blindness that shows either a want of faith or a want of cordiality that certainly should not exist.

Government, however, seem more alive to the importance of its introduction; for the Resolution states that His Excellency has read of it with much interest, and he has publicly expressed his aprobation of those who have introduced, worked, and favoured it.

The Report of the Superintendent General is both able and exhaustive. It summarizes, in a manner, the reports of the different Superintendents, touching on and explaining whatever they contain that seems worthy of remark. He also gives a resumé of his own tour through the Presidency during the working or fair season; and brings to the notice of Government the names of those Superintendents by whom he considers supervision over their subordinates has been best carried out during the year, and whose returns show the greatest amount of work done. Whether or not such notice in the present instance is strictly impartial we are not in a position to say; but by a cursory examination of the different Returns, and taking into account limited time and the limited means at their disposal, some of the smaller Circle Superintendents, who have not been mentioned, appear just as deserving of notice as those who have been. This, however, is not of much moment, and is not what we have to Report it will be seen that there have been 464,667 vaccine operations performed altogether during the year, and of these the very large percentage of 96·2 are reported as successful. This is a very large number, indeed, and speaks for itself in undeniable figures, better than any words could, for the zeal and activity with which the department is worked. The total cost is estimated at Rs. 1,36,201, of which Rs. 1,00,798 comes from Government and the remainder from Municipalities, Local Funds, and Native States, and there is no reason to doubt but the sum has been most profitably expended, for if the matter be considered from a purely money point of view, and the duties of good Government be ignored for the time, in how short a time would that amount be lost to the revenue by the stagnation of a trade and industry by one of those sweeping epidemics of small-pox which are now, thanks to vaccination, so rare? The different Superintendents are reported as having performed their duties in a most satisfactory manner; and the evident cordiality that prevails between them and their immediate head is, no doubt, in a great measure conducive to the gratifying results the Report gives us. The District Revenue Officers are stated to have rendered most material aid to the Superintendents and their vaccinators; and there is no single instance stated in the Report where such aid was refused or tardily given—much to their credit and humanity be it said.

The Reports of the different Superintendents are very creditable on the whole, but painfully minute in little details that are of no earthly interest to outsiders and of no material benefit, that we can see, to the interests they endeavour to further. What great object can possibly be attained by going so minutely into the details of the tours? Surely the daily trudging from village to village ought to be wearisome enough at the time, without subsequently committing it all to paper and forcing it into an official report. Past essays on vaccination are not so much required either, we should imagine, as a truthful statement of the quantity and quality of work done, and the means adopted to secure the great object. On the whole the different Reports might with advantage be curtailed by one-half and still give all the information required of them; and we beg to offer this suggestion to the Superintendent General for consideration when framing his next Report. Further we would add, by way of a parting shot, that it is not, in any walk of life, by sweeping condemnations of the work of predecessors that a man is at all likely to gain toleration or a due recognition for his own. *Ego* after all may live in a house with as glassy a roof as other people, and although we pelt away in fancied security, still the stone never, as a general rule, goes very far before it is returned, and then the fun does not appear near so enticing.

A great deal of information is to be gathered from a perusal of the Report; and any one who does so will find his time and attention amply rewarded, that is to say if the subject be of any interest to him. The expression of satisfaction by Government with the successful manner in which the department has been administered by Dr. Pinkerton is a well deserved compliment and one that that officer highly merits. The highly efficient state of the department and the great good work it has done, are matters most creditable to all concerned.

We have been requested to contradict the statement we made the other day that Colonel Barr, Resident at Baroda, was about to take three months' leave to England. It appears the report was ground less.

We understand that during the absence of Mr. C. E. Chapman, Officiating Accountant General, Bombay, on three months' leave, Mr. Mackey from Calcutta will have charge of the office in the capacity of Acting Deputy Accountant General.

It has been officially reported, says "Our Paper," that the prospects of the present cotton crop in Sind are promising.

The leading item of news in the last Lucknow paper is as follows:—"The chasepot gun is named from the inventor; the final consonant is not pronounced." This is thrilling.

Sir William Merewether, Commissioner in Sind, returned to Kurrachee on Sept. 24 from Clifton, where he had been for the benefit of his health.

A correspondent of "Our Paper" mentions that the weather at Hydrabad is "something fearful; and it is hoped that a good downpour of rain will speedily take place and prevent increase of sickness."

It is said that the Parisian Boulevard named after the re-edifying Baron is now to be called by the Republicans, Boulevard de la Dette. What a pity the Government of India has not got a Boulevard!

We learn from Simla, on the best authority, that immediately on hearing of the Emperor's terrible reverses at Sedan Sir Richard Temple shaved all the hair off his face! This is a good sign. There is some ground to hope that decentralisation will now make way, since the Finance Minister has the prominent imperial ideas in abhorrence.

On the 29th August the Government of India requested the Madras Government to report by telegraph "the arrival and departure of any of Her Majesty's or Foreign ships of war at or from any of the ports of the Madras Presidency."

Indigo prospects in Bengal, we learn from the "Pioneer," are no brighter. From the North-Western Provinces letters report "no improvement," and brokers are, therefore, of opinion that the crop will very probably fall short of 100,000 maunds.

We clip the following from the papers received by Brindisi:—

The Hague, Sept. 9.

Yesterday the Plenipotentiaries of Holland and England signed a Convention relative to the engagement of free workmen [coolies?] in British India for the colony of Surinam.

The Lahore paper learns from Pathankote that it is rumored there that a European loafer with a number of native followers, armed, infests the road down from Dalhousie. It is not known yet whether he has attacked any Europeans, but several natives, it is said, have been robbed and maltreated by him.

The "Pioneer" contradicts the statement of the "Hindoo Patriot" that "the disaffection at Allahabad" was caused by the putting in force of Act XIV. of 1869 in the case of some women under the protection of men of the 4th Native Infantry. "The Act was in no single instance put in force, nor was it even thought of."

The weather report of the Broach collectorate, for the fortnight ending 15th September, informs us that there was no rain during the fortnight, that the rice crops had consequently withered, and that the sowing of late jowaree was in progress. There was no cattle disease during the fortnight. Health was good, except in Jumboosur and Hansote, where fever prevailed.

Captain Ardagh, who held the appointment of Deputy Commissary of Ordnance at Madras, died on Monday last at St. Thomé, from an attack of choleraic diarrhœa. He was in his sixty-fifth year, and was married only four weeks ago. He served for more than a quarter of a century in the Nizam's regular army, and a few years ago was re-transferred to the Madras establishment.

The following paragraph from the "Standard" of Sept. 6 is interesting as showing the feeling in England:—

It is reported, in quarters exceedingly well informed, that England will, in conjunction with France, as soon as a stable government is formed across the Channel, declare war with China to obtain that satisfaction for the Tientsin massacre which appears to have been refused, and to secure material guarantees against a repetition of such an outrage.

A promise is reported to have been made by Dr. Oldham that he would eat all the coal that could be found south of the Vindhyas. The "Pioneer" is "seriously alarmed for the Professor, for we know him to be an honourable man, and we know also that coal has been found in the Bellary District. There are only two ways out of the difficulty: either by calling the coal carbonaceous shale, or the precipitate flight of Dr. Oldham from the country."

"For the past month and a half we have had," says a news-letter, "no rain whatever in Joudhpore, and the bajree consequently has been completely destroyed. Our tanks are fast drying up, and the people already feel the scarcity of water. Heaven knows what will be the condition of Marwar again! With emigration, starvation, and death, we have lost above half the population of Marwar already. Many villages and homes have been completely deserted, and the wooden roofs and doors of huts and hamlets have been carried away by passers-by and others for fuel."

Toulmin's reflections on the War, in his Calcutta trade circular, always repay perusal. Here are his latest utterances:—

Peace negotiations have come to naught, and the war with all its horrors has begun afresh. Bismark demands his lb. of flesh in open defiance of public opinion, but he may yet meet with the discomfiture of his predecessor. Paris is invested, and the inhabitants have decided to die buried in its ruins rather than surrender. It seems like a grave joke for Germany to demand that France be made a second-rate power in Europe, but conquerors have got no conscience. France, arouse thyself! gird up thy strength and buckle on thine armour, and go out and fight against the Philistines, and conquer or die as Britain would do, were a foreign foe to put foot on her soil.

Rao Bahadoor Sumbhoopursad Luxmilal, Assistant Settlement Officer, Revenue Survey, Guzerat, has been appointed by the Bombay Government to the high and responsible post of Political Superintendent of the State of Morebee in Kattywar, on a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month. Mr. Sumbhoopursad has been in the service of Government for upwards of a quarter of a century, having commenced his career as a carkoon (lowest grade of clerk), and gradually risen by his merit to his present position. He has a fair knowledge of the English language, and has gained valuable experience in almost all branches of the service, especially in revenue matters. Possessing as he does the confidence and regard of his superiors and of Government, Mr. Sumbhoopursad may be expected to do his duty well as Political Superintendent of an important state in Kattywar, to which he has been just nominated.

We regret to learn of the death at Coonoor, on the 23rd Sept., of Colonel Greenlaw, Acting Paymaster of the Presidency Circle, Madras. The deceased officer, who had been ailing at Madras, proceeded to the hills a short time ago on medical advice, but the disease from which he was suffering (supposed to be Burmese ringworm) seems to have baffled all attempts at cure and to have resulted in carbuncle, which proved fatal. Colonel Greenlaw was on the cadre the 46th Regt. N. I. and entered the Madras Army on the 21st January 1835. He was admitted into the Staff Corps on the 18th February 1861. He entered the Pay Department in 1853, and was appointed Paymaster of the Presidency Circle on the death of the late Colonel C. P. Taylor. Colonel Greenlaw was the highest Mason in Southern India, having attained the degrees of D. P. S. G.; W. P. Pro. G. D. Devon and P. G. W. of England, and was a member of nearly all the lodges in the Presidency. It was only recently he published a work on Masonry which was favourably reviewed by the Press. The deceased officer had seen no active service. "It is not a little singular," remarks the "Madras Mail," "that three Presidency Paymasters, Colonels Pitt-Macdonald, Taylor and Greenlaw, have died within as many years. It is very certain, however, that there will be no want of applicants for the vacant post. Colonel Russell is the senior officer in the department, and Colonel Fraser (on furlough) the second on the list."

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

PER REUTER'S AGENCY.

THE WAR.

By Indo-European Telegraph.

LONDON, 30TH SEPT., 1 P.M.

M. Thiers has arrived at Saint Petersburg, and been received by Prince Gortschakoff, but not by the Emperor or the Cesarevitch.

A courier who arrived from Paris yesterday states that everything there is satisfactory.

At a Republican demonstration held at Lyons on Wednesday, General Cluseret forced himself into the Hotel de Ville. The National Guard was called out and order restored. General Cluseret was arrested.

17,000 soldiers and 451 officers were taken at Strasbourg.

General Vogel von Falkenstein is advancing on Lyons.

Preparations are making for the siege of Mezières.

The Strasbourg siege guns are going to Paris.

A sortie from Metz has been made which was slightly successful.

Further news from Paris states that great enthusiasm prevails in the capital.

The steadiness and good conduct of the Garde Mobile are stated to be admirable.

LONDON, 1ST OCTOBER, 2-40 A.M.

It is stated from Ferrieres that the French attacked on Friday the outrenchments of the Sixth Corps, but were routed with heavy loss.

The Government at Tours have ordered all Frenchmen from the age of 21 to 40 to be organized by the Prefects as mobilised National Guards; the Minister of War drawing troops therefrom as they may be required.

The Francs Tireurs are now placed under the orders of the Minister of War.

Another balloon from Paris has arrived.

LONDON, 1ST OCTOBER, 5 P.M.

The Official Journal of St. Petersburg denies certain rumours that have been current of Russian military movements.

A letter from Paris, dated the 27th ultimo, states that the Prussian inaction was exciting the impatience of the defenders, who call for a sortie on a grand scale.

The Scanderia leaves Suez to-day for the repair of the British Indian cable. The break is 95 miles from Suez, in 30 fathoms of water.

LONDON, 1ST OCTOBER, 3-50 P.M.

A despatch from Ferrières reports that on the morning of the 30th strong forces, composed of troops of the line, made sorties simultaneously against the 5th and 6th Corps, and that after two hours' fighting the enemy was driven under shelter of the forts with heavy loss. The Prussian loss is said not to be great. Several hundred prisoners were captured. The Crown Prince was present at the engagement.

A German despatch re-asserts that there was fighting in the streets of Paris on the 24th and 25th ultimo.

LONDON, 30TH SEPT.

The National Bank has declared a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

The Agra Bank has declared a dividend at the rate of 3 per cent. The profits have been equal to 4½ per cent.

LONDON, 28TH SEPT., A.M.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day was declining.

Fair Dhollera, 6¾d.

Exchange on India 1s 10¾d. to 1s 10¾d.

LONDON, 29TH SEPT., AFT.

Tone of Liverpool Cotton market omitted.

Fair Dhollera, 6¾d. (?).

The Bank of England returns show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£13,250,000, Inc.	£375,000
Bills discounted	£17,250,000, Dec.	£375,000
Bullion	£22,375,000, Inc.	£625,000

The Bank of England has reduced its rate of discount to 2½ per cent.

The sum of £280,000 has this day been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrivals—Western Belle, White Jacket, Annot Lyle, and Glenfallen.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

[GOVERNMENT TELEGRAM.]

GALLE, 2ND OCTOBER, 8-55 A.M.

The steamer Avoca from Sydney 8th, Melbourne 11th, and King George's Sound 7th September, has arrived.

She brings no news of importance.

Very severe floods have taken place all over the colony.

Persons implicated in the large robbery at Dunstan have been arrested.

Coffee market unchanged.

Sugar firm.

Metals inactive.

Rice, Patna, not slightest appearance of animation. Best samples quoted at 21 pounds to 22 pounds.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MELBOURNE, 11TH SEPTEMBER.

The news of the European war has caused great excitement here. Government are organising efficient defences.

The Germans are subscribing enthusiastically for the relief of the wounded Prussians.

Severe floods have taken place in this Colony.

Exchange 2½.

SYDNEY, 8TH SEPTEMBER.

The International Exhibition has been opened. Its success is certain.

Defensive preparations are also making here.

The Mail via California has been delayed in consequence of a breakdown.

New Zealand is quiet.

The plunderers of the "Clyde" escort have been arrested. The property has been recovered.

The Fiji Islands are attracting numbers of the Colonists.

DEPARTURE OF THE MALABAR AND EUPHRATES.

H. M.'s Indian troopships Malabar and Euphrates have both left Bombay for their first trip this season. The Malabar left on Saturday afternoon, with details for Cannanore and Beypore, and will take thence invalids and time-expired men for England. The Euphrates left yesterday with the 95th Foot and other time-expired men homeward bound.

THE FATE OF Mr. HAYWARD.

A Cashmere correspondent writes to the "Pioneer":—

"Mr. Forsyth went to Yarkund as the ambassador of our Government, under its protection, and with a guarantee of every assistance in the countries he had to pass through up to the Yarkund frontier; he was also accompanied by a vakeel of that country to make arrangements for him beyond the frontier, and by an Englishman who had been in Yarkund before: whereas Messrs. Shaw and Hayward went into an unknown region, unprotected by our Government, and without the smallest guarantee of assistance in the countries through which they had to pass, and poor Mr. Hayward, in a similar expedition by himself has (there is now no doubt) met his death, and I don't suppose that any people in authority will ever trouble themselves to find out any of the particulars, or even stir themselves in the smallest degree to avenge the death of an Englishman no doubt cruelly and treacherously murdered."

SIND

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

KURRACHEE, 28TH SEPT.

Next to the war news, the Hydrabad races are the all-important topic of conversation at present. There are about five rival stables between Kurrachee and Hydrabad, each in mortal dread of the others, and yet feeling strong and confident in its own resources. The anxiety to obtain what may be considered reliable information is perfectly laughable, everybody being particularly anxious, not only to conceal the doings, but the name and breed, of his own particular favourite. "Wait till the 1st October" is the answer, with which these racing gentry meet all inquiries, taking care meantime to spread all kinds of wonderful and false reports of time, speed, and distance. In large stations like Bombay and Poona these racing peculiarities are, in a great measure, swallowed up in other topics of equal interest; but here, where exciting causes are so few, the importance of coming events becomes grossly exaggerated, and everybody must, perforce, be supposed to take a lively interest therein. As I have said before, the Kurrachee folk are, as a rule, dull and apathetic, but once rouse them, and the furor, *pro tem*, becomes perfectly alarming. For my part I cannot conceive what good can possibly result from buying a horse in Bombay for, say, Rs. 1,200, running him at Hydrabad, where he cannot win more than Rs. 500, and then have him thrown on your hands immediately afterwards. I can understand buying and running expensive horses at large meetings where the stakes often more than cover the whole expense incurred, but where this cannot

following arduous and absorbing professions, have yet found time to illustrate the land where it is their lot to live and to labour."

To him and the devotees replied the Viceroy, to the effect that he was grateful to Sir Richard Temple for the lucid statements which had just issued from Sir Richard's eloquent lips (grateful smile from Sir Richard), congratulated him and the Society on the surplus shown by the accounts of 73 Rupees, (coy glance from Sir Richard). His Excellency missed the productions of Fane and Strutt, but welcomed those of Temple and Biddulph; remarked that Colonel Rodney Brown had turned his attention from the elephant to the camel with equal success; and pronounced Colonel Baird's water-colour as the finest he had ever [illegible] thought art in India at a very high P[illegible] considered it wonderful that in so trying a climate men were able to find sufficient energy to devote so much leisure to painting; and supposed that officers of the army, whose contributions so largely exceeded those of their civilian colleagues, were placed at an advantage by always being ready for "a brush with the enemy."—*Pioneer.*

BOMBAY.

The "Indian Travellers' Guide" for October is now ready.

The ship Inkerman, 1,306 tons, Captain Kirk, arrived yesterday from Liverpool with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Volkart Brothers and Co.

The Contagious Diseases Act.—On Saturday nine registered women were brought before the Senior Magistrate at the instance of the Superintendent under the Contagious Diseases Act and were sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 25, or suffer imprisonment for seven days, for failing to present themselves for medical inspection as required by the rules.—On the same day two women of the same class were sent to prison for a month for quitting the lock hospital without being duly discharged therefrom.

Diocesan School, Byculla.—Among the passengers who arrived on Friday last by the P. and O. steamer Behar we notice the name of Mr. Swornsbourne, the new master of the Diocesan School. We understand that Mr. Swornsbourne was educated at St. Mark's College, Chelsea, having joined that institution with a first class Queen's scholarship, that he obtained a first-class certificate from the College, and afterwards became 2nd master of Albert College, Framlingham, which position he retained until he was appointed to his present situation.

Wines.—The advertisement of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer & Co. reminds us of one respect in which the public must expect to suffer by the War. Prices of the higher brands of sparkling wines have been advanced. We should not wonder indeed if they are still further raised. Our only hope is that the Germans, who have been so prompt in repairing railways, organising a complete postal service, and arranging all the details of administration in the occupied territory, have taken care of the vintages also. It would not be surprising.

Inquest.—Dr. Hewlett held an inquest on Saturday at the Jamsetjee Hospital, concerning the death of Rama Arjoon, a sewer of gunny-bags. Deceased had kept in his room two bottles, one containing arrack, and the other medicine which he got about a year ago to cure ring-worm. On Friday, on his return home, he called for the bottle of arrack, but the bottle of medicine was given him by mistake and he drank some of its contents. He subsequently complained of pain in the stomach, began to vomit, and was removed to the hospital, where he died the same day. Verdict—That the deceased died from the effects of having swallowed by mistake a quantity of iodine.

Illegal Order.—At a sitting of the High Court, Appellate Side, on the 22nd ult., a reference made by Mr. J. T. Sheppard, district magistrate of Tanna, came on for consideration before Mr. Justice Gibbs and Mr. Justice Lloyd. Changya wullud Shunnia was convicted by the first-class subordinate magistrate of Moorbar of theft in a dwelling-house, and sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment and to receive in addition twenty lashes—the accused having been previously convicted of the offence of theft. Mr. Sheppard, in referring the case to the High Court, remarked:—"On referring to the record of previous convictions against the prisoner, I find that he was formerly convicted of simple theft, being an offence distinct from that with which he has been now charged. I am respectfully of opinion, therefore, that under the provisions of section 3 of Act VI. of 1864, the sentence of whipping is illegal. I solicit the early orders of their Lordships the Judges on the above case." The High Court annulled the sentence of whipping passed upon the accused as illegal.

Reversal of Conviction and Sentence.—At the High Court, Appellate Side, on the 22nd ult., Mr. Justice Gibbs and Mr. Justice Lloyd disposed of the case of the Queen vs. Ukha Sam, a police patel. The accused was charged before Mr. Ollivant, full-power magistrate in the Surat district, with neglecting to report an encroachment on the road in Bhutgair, contrary to section 9 of the Village Police Act, and was on conviction sentenced to pay a fine of two months' pay, namely, Rs. 5-10-8. It appears that in consequence of a petition which he received, the mamlutdar of Oolpar went to Bhutgair and found that several of the villagers had encroached on the public road by driving in posts in front of their houses and thereby enclosing a space for their cattle. The accused had made no report about it. The same place had been encroached upon three years ago, and then the unlawful possession was removed. It was the patel's duty to report at once when there was any encroachment. The patel, on being asked if he acknowledged the truth of the complaint, replied—"I did not report because I warned them, and they said they would remove the posts in ten days, as they were then busy with their field work. They did not remove them in ten days, but I heard they had made a petition, so I did not report."

Mr. Ollivant, in giving judgment, said—The reason assigned by the police patel is quite insufficient to exculpate him. The Court finds that Ukha Sam has been negligent in the discharge of his duties as police patel, and has thereby rendered himself liable to punishment under section 9 of the Village Police Act, and the Court directs that Ukha Sam be fined two months' pay.

The Judges of the High Court, on a review of the case, did not consider that the circumstance stated in the proceedings constituted an offence within the meaning of section 9 of the Bombay Village Police Act, 1867. The Court, therefore, reversed the conviction and sentence, and ordered the fine, if paid, to be restored.

The amount of Rs. 35,000, paid by Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy of Bombay during the reign of King Cotton for the purpose of erecting a school house at Surat having been found insufficient to meet the estimated expenditure, the local Government has sanctioned the contribution on their part of a similar sum to make up the same. The Local Fund Committee has also contributed Rs. 9,000 from the funds at its disposal. The building, however, we apprehend, will not be completed until the next hot season *Surya Prakasha* (Surat.)

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH. OFFICE—2ND OCT. 9 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.
Via Russia, 1st Oct., 2-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 24 hours 55 minutes.
Via Turkey, 30th Sept., 7-48 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 19 hours 57 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.
Via Russia, 1st Oct., 12-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 5 hours 16 minutes.
America vis Russia, 30th Sept., 9-18 P.M., American time. Time in transit, 26 hours 32 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 9 P.M. of the 1st to 9 P.M. of the 2nd Oct., is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.	
From Kurrachee	4	5	0	1
" Calcutta	one	in	0	17
" Madras	11	16	0	9
" Galle	12	40	2	25

FALL OF RAIN IN BOMBAY

From 25th September to 1st October 1870.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Sept. 25 Sunday	0	10	0	10	0	47
" 26 Monday	0	25	0	12	0	1
" 27 Tuesday	0	0	0	2	0	2
" 28 Wednesday	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 29 Thursday	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 30 Friday	0	0	0	0	0	0
" 1 Saturday	0	0	0	0	0	0
For the week	0	35	0	24	0	59
Previously registered	75	25	66	51	61	6
Total fall	75	70	66	75	61	56

Comparative Statement of the fall of Rain at Byculla for the month of September.

Years.	September. Ins.	Cts.	No. of Rainy days.
1856	8	88	20
1857	18	27	24
1858	12	53	19
1859	6	27	12
1860	4	37	15
1861	3	13	13
1862	24	56	23
1863	8	53	18
1864	5	21	18
1865	3	75	22
1866	3	89	18
1867	8	38	21
1868	6	45	17
1869	24	97	28
1870	11	2	14

SHIPPING AND PASSENGERS.

The ship Ellen Bates, 1,016 tons, Captain Steward, arrived on Saturday last from Liverpool with a general cargo.

The ship Parana, 750 tons, Captain John England, arrived on Saturday from Liverpool with a cargo of railway material.

The ship City of Canton, 908 tons, will sail to-day for Liverpool with 4,091 bales of cotton, 562 bales of wool, 400 cwts. of linseed, 525 cwts. of galls, and 700 cwts. of hemp.

The s. s. Byzantium, 517 tons, Captain D. Candolle, sailed yesterday for Marseilles via Kurrachee and the Suez Canal with two hundred and nineteen deck passengers, &c.

The s. s. Kurrachee, Captain A. Cottier, arrived on Saturday last from Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Captain and Mrs. Edwards and two children, Mr. Noonan, Mr. R. G. Elwes, Captain and Mrs. Leishman and four children, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. Foster and two children, Mr. Brown, and thirteen deck passengers.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION OF Mr. KESOWJEE NAIK.

On Friday Mr. Langley (of Messrs. Rimington, Hore and Langley,) appeared before Mr. Connon in chambers, on behalf of Mr. Keasowjee Naik, the well known Bhattia merchant, and obtained a summons against Mr. Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia, charging him with defamation.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

Kurrachee, 2nd Oct., 8 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 1st Oct., 8 P.M.; via Turkey, 30th Sept., 11 P.M. From Continent of Europe, via Russia, 1st Oct., 12-11 P.M.; via Turkey, 30th Sept., 7-30 P.M.; America via Russia, 30th Sept., 11 P.M. Cable right; Turkish line right to Pera; lines beyond clear; Persian line right to London.

THE PARSEE CHIEF MATRIMONIAL COURT.

At a sitting of the above Court, presided over by Mr. Justice Lloyd, the suit of Merbace against her husband, Dadabhoy Rustomjee, was on Saturday heard and disposed of. This suit was instituted by the plaintiff, under section 28 of Act 15 of 1865 of the Supreme Legislature, for a decree of nullity of marriage on the score of physical incapacity on the part of her husband. The parties were married in 1854 when the petitioner was thirteen years of age and the respondent seventeen. Subsequently, however, it appeared that marriage could not be consummated owing to the reason above mentioned. The defendant admitted in his written statement, and also in his evidence before the Court, these allegations, and stated that he had no objection to the marriage being dissolved. It being in evidence that there was no collusion or undue delay in bringing this action, the Delegates were unanimous in their verdict, declaring the marriage to be null and void. The Court then passed a decree *nisi*, to be made absolute three months hence, to the above effect, each party paying her or his costs. Mr. Jehangbier Merwanjee, pleader, appeared for the petitioner.

POLICE CASES.

Furious Driving.—Baboo Jewa, a hackery driver, was charged on Saturday before Mr. Showell with driving his vehicle in a rash and negligent manner, and was fined five rupees.

Assault.—Hormusjee Framjee and two others were charged before Mr. Showell with assaulting Mahada, woman, and were fined five rupees each, with the alternative of seven days' imprisonment.

Opium Smuggling.—On Friday a policeman seized on Falkland Road a sealed skin of smuggled opium, weighing 44½ tolas, which was found in possession of Luckmidas Ooderam and three others. The defendants were on Saturday placed before Mr. Connon and charged with having been found in possession of the above quantity of opium. The Magistrate postponed the case till Friday next, and admitted defendants to bail.

Perjury in the High Court.—The other day a Bhattia merchant by name Mooljee Hunsraj appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a warrant against Jettabhoy Mandun and Vulloo Hemraj, on a charge of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. We have already published the allegations. On Saturday the prosecutor appeared before the Magistrate and obtained a warrant for the apprehension of Bharmull Purbhut, charging him with having abetted Jettabhoy Mandun and Vulloo Hemraj in giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding, and with having fabricated false evidence to be used in a judicial proceeding as genuine evidence.

Thefts.—On Saturday, before Mr. Showell, Mingel de Souza was charged with stealing wearing apparel and cash, belonging to Mr. T. O. B. Phelan, and was on conviction sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The same prisoner was charged with stealing a pair of trowsers, and was further sentenced to receive ten stripes.—Rama Babajee, an old offender, was charged with stealing three *dhoturs* belonging to Nanabhoy Anundrao and Gumputrao Jewundram. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The same man was sentenced to a month's further imprisonment for being found in possession of a turban and a blanket, reasonably suspected of being stolen.

NATIVE SUICIDES.

The Bombay *Samachár* has boldly attacked a difficult and painful subject—the increase of the crime of suicide amongst natives, which offence also, it may be imagined, is as frequent among the European community here as at home. It wishes to know why juries always return a verdict of "temporary insanity," when it is often known that the deceased has carefully made preparation for his exit by arranging his affairs, and that he adopted suicide in cold blood as the readiest and most sensible way of getting rid of a sea of troubles. It thinks the severity of the English criminal law would act as a preventive. Perhaps it would. A Hindoo's conviction as to his future state is firmly settled, and he has no fear that the mode of his entering upon it will in any way affect his happiness therein, but he feels, probably more than most men, an interest in the mortal coil which he shuffles off so unceremoniously, and the knowledge that he would not be allowed the privilege of his caste in the matter of incremation might act very strongly as a deterrent. Let it be well understood by him (without insisting on the *double entendre*) that it was of a suicide these cheerful lines were written—

"So they buried him at four cross roads,
With a stake in his inside."

and that in this summary manner his remains will be disposed of after the fatal opium draught, and the moment of deliberation in the prospect might in many cases decide him against the folly. But humanity in the form of a jury shrinks from the verdict *felo de se* as much now as if the old barbaric ordinance were in force. It is a wholesome sign that this suggestion comes from the native press, and if it be really the expression of sincere conviction it may be hoped that some of the leading members of their communities will come to a decision upon the matter, and that the spirit of the English law against suicide may have some influence. In spite of the *Samachár's* faith in law, I suspect it is a question in some respects out of the reach of written enactment, and rather a matter of national temper and creed. In theological phraseology the native of this country lives under "the old dispensation" which considers suicide rather respectable than otherwise. Even English school-boys are taught to praise the old Roman who knew how to die when necessary; to think highly of Patus and Arriæ and applaud the coolness with which Socrates accepted the "happy despatch" of the Athenian Senate. At least they used to do in my time. Now-a-days they learn book-keeping and chemistry and high-dutch.—*Bombay Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Rev. J. Ross, of Stirling, has accepted the invitation to become Pastor of the Church Assembly of the Union Chapel, in Calcutta, where he is expected to arrive early in November next.

"Colonel Pelly," says a Hongkong paper, "once told a Committee of the House of Commons that he found his commission as an Envoy from the Foreign Office an encumbrance to him when he wished to deal vigorously with refractory magnates." Our contemporary does not say that this Indian method is possible—or even desirable—at Pekin, but it does say that a little of the Indian leaven would be an improvement. There can be no doubt that nothing but an independent department can deal satisfactorily with the stubborn potentates of Cathay, and we are, therefore, of the *Pall Mall's* mind, that one should be constituted for the purpose of settling quarrels with the far East, and endowed with sufficient individuality to act upon local experience and as immediate emergency demands. At any rate by not having more independent representatives in China at the outset of the present complication we have entangled ourselves—at least so present appearances are—in a foreign war.—*Pioneer.*

WEATHER REPORTS.

Carwar, 2nd Oct., 9-40 A.M.—Weather fine, wind light south, thermometer 78, barometer 30.

Vingorla, 2nd Oct., 10 A.M.—Weather overcast, wind south-west, thermometer 78.

Cannanore, 2nd Oct., 4 P.M.—Weather cloudy, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 77, barometer 03·010.

STEAMER REPORTS.

Galle, 2nd Oct., 5-50 A.M.—Mail steamer from Australia signalled.

Galle, 2nd Oct., 7 A.M.—Mail steamer Delhi from Bombay anchored.

JUTE AND INDIGO.

Ten years ago European enterprise in Lower Bengal lay gasping beneath the blows of Act X. of 1859. The Calcutta papers drew a handsome income from advertisements of indigo factories for sale. The great districts of Nuddea and Dacca seemed ruined. English gentlemen who had been worth lakhs in 1857 were bankrupts in 1860. They had committed no fault; they had lived exactly as their predecessors had lived, but somehow the value had gone out of their estates, and their day had departed for ever. The end of a great enterprise had come. At the present day the Presidency division is studded with its melancholy remains. Dilapidated, grass-grown rows of vats, blackened and unroofed factories, once resonant with jovial laughs and the abodes of hospitable Englishmen, strike the traveller with a feeling of neglect and decay in Dacca, in Fureedpore, in Nuddea, in Pubna and Jessore. The glory of indigo has departed. But in the same districts, and particularly in the districts to the eastward, a new industry has sprung up. Down the Jumna and the Padma the banks are lined with tall green stems, that seem to grow out of the water, and which certainly grow where no other crop will. But it is on the Megna and the rivers of Mymensingh, Sylhet, and Eastern Bengal Proper that jute is seen in perfection. Here it grows to the height of fourteen feet, shooting up as fast as the water rises, and rising to sixteen feet rather than succumb to the floods. The difficulties which led to the ruin of indigo are unknown in the cultivation of jute. Natives can grow it themselves; no complicated manufacture involves European supervision or interference. The peasant cuts it, steeps it in the river, washes out the fibre and sells it at the nearest market, without a single *saheb* appearing on the scene. Again, although a most exhausting crop, even more exhausting than indigo, yet it grows on land subject to inundation, and the river deposits more fresh soil than the crop (although every particle of it—fibre, stalks and all—are sold off the land) can consume. This year hundreds of thousands of acres of *water* and river land are under jute, and the crop, after various perils, has turned out a bumper. New jute markets and little centres of European activity are developing. The truth is that English enterprise in Bengal, instead of being ruined by the downfall of indigo, has merely been diverted into a new channel, and, like the Ganges River, *is moving eastwards.—Pioneer*, Sept. 30.

OUR CAVALRY—LIGHT OR HEAVY?

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

Sir—Among the delusions swept away by the war which is desolating France is the notion, that heavy cavalry are better than light. The Uhlan is the most effective cavalry soldier of the day, and his utility and ubiquity are all summed up in the fact, that he is a light man on a well-bred horse, and can occasionally, if required, travel thirty, forty, or even fifty miles a day: a thing impossible for a heavy man on a heavy horse, deficient in blood, and therefore in speed and endurance.

You had an article on this subject not long since, in which it was argued, that the heavy cavalry would always beat the light in a charge, man to man. Such a charge, in the present state of things, would hardly ever occur; but if it did, I believe in the light weight man, on a well bred horse, ridden at speed, against the heavier horse and man at a trot. I believe that Wells on Blue Gown or Sideronite, or Fordham on See-Saw, charging at full speed, against one of Truman and Hanbury's men on a dray horse, at his speed, would have the best of it. I know of one instance in which a thoroughbred mare in my own possession met a bigger horse at full gallop, and she knocked the other horse backwards, and jumped over him and his rider. But it is not the province of light cavalry to attack heavier battalions—such horsemen are the eyes and ears of the army. Like the ubiquitous Uhlan, they ought always to be in front of the army to give information, and then fall back as rapidly as they advanced, when required, or, when their object was attained. They would only have to charge under certain circumstances. In the last battle fought before Sedan the French cuirassiers (heavy cavalry) were almost annihilated in a charge against infantry, and General Sheridan is reported to have said (and he was right) that to use cavalry in such a manner was murder. It seems to be the unanimous opinion, that, with the present weapons in the hands of the infantry, the days of the heavy cavalry are numbered, because every man is certain to be shot if sent point blank against infantry at a range of from 400 to 800 yards. The Light Horseman, then, is what we require, and the Uhlan is the best type of light cavalry.

Let us at once take the hint, and follow the example in our own army. We are very defective in cavalry. I believe, indeed, in spite of Cardwell's army reforms, that we are defective in everything. He is but another proof that "Language was given to men to disguise the truth." I get my information from officers of eminence in all branches of the service, and I believe them in preference to any gentleman in office who is obliged to make out the best case he can. Especially are we weak in cavalry, since some of the regiments counted on paper as 800 strong cannot muster 300 men and horses perfectly equipped. What is the remedy? To follow the example of the Prussians as far as we can; but that is not so easy as it appears to be; and I will tell you why.

The Prussians have been for more than a quarter of a century manufacturing their light horses, and in this way. During all that period, or longer, they have had agents in this country who have been buying up—in England, Ireland, and Scotland, wherever they could find them—at about £5 per head extra, all the active, useful, shortlegged, sound hackney mares; a class now almost extinct in this country. And they have bought the best, and none but the soundest, of our thorough bred horses, giving from £500 up to £3,000. They have crossed these pure-bred stallions with the short-legged mares, and we see the produce in the horses that the Uhlans ride. The Government harns contain thousands of such mares and hundreds of stallions. The produce belongs to the Government, and is chiefly used for the army; and now we see its use.

Under a penny-wise and pound foolish system of management like our own such a result is impossible; and yet it proves strongly, that "to buy in the cheapest and sell in the dearest market" is not the "whole duty of men" who undertake to rule a great country; although Cobden and Bright would fain make us believe it. Such doctrines may make Cotton Lords but "Cotton is not always King." Such a doctrine is not worthy of men calling themselves statesmen. It is the creed of a costermonger.

We have sold our mares in the dearest market, and, now we want them, have to pay very dearly for them; and even then cannot get what we ought to have. Even now the Government do not give enough to secure the best article for the cavalry. The Arabs were wiser in their generation; proving that the wise men *did* come from the East. They would not sell their mares—they sold their horses. We have sold the goose, and now regret the loss of the golden eggs, of which our friends the Prussians are reaping the benefit, by having them to use when they want them. What is the cheapest plan in time of need? We ought to have Government studs in this country. With the present notions of our rulers, it does not seem probable.

But is not the country to blame, and does not the opinion of the country rule our rulers? We must not blame any individual Government, but the system. Then let us rectify the system. It may cost us a little more at first, but will be the cheapest in the end. Wars now are over in weeks. To be unprepared is to be beaten. Woe betide the Government that allows itself to be caught unprepared. Under such circumstances, a Gladstone might share the fate of Palikao. *Absit omen.*

What can be done? We have plenty of light-weighted men; but in this country, where we have the best horses in the world, we either have not the requisite supply of horses, or the Government will not buy them. If we have not the horses, we must manufacture them; but private individuals will not do so unless it pays. Then it is the duty of the Government to step in and do as Prussia, France, and Austria have done. Those countries have purchased their means of manufacturing their cavalry horses from us, and now we need them.

This subject is not new to me. I have discussed it with gentlemen of weight and influence. No one takes a stronger interest in the matter than the Speaker of the House of Commons. No one is more able to give an opinion and advise upon a subject of such national importance. His high position would command the attention it deserves; and, if any step is taken in the matter, Parliament would have the benefit of his great experience, and would listen to him with the respect which is his due. It should not be forgotten that the process I advise is a work of time; but there never was a better moment to commence than we have now, when there are so many valuable thoroughbred mares, foals, and yearlings, thrown upon a market which is already over-stocked, and in which the foreigners cannot compete. For all the purposes of light cavalry the thoroughbred horse is the best; and I have seen it mentioned that in the present campaign the horses bred from the Arabs stand hard work better than any others.

The English thoroughbred horse is, to use the words of Admiral Rous, "the oral improved," with more size and power, and therefore more able to carry a soldier. If the Government will not move in the matter, cannot a national society undertake to supply a national want?—Yours, faithfully, Edmund Tattersall.

Albert-gate, Sept. 7.

Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil. This celebrated Oil is palatable, improves the function of digestion and assimilation, and is borne with facility by stomachs which are disturbed by other kinds. Dr. Granville, F.R.S., observes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than others, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the Pale Oil." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-Pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 77, Strand, London.

THE WAR.

AN ODD REPORT.

A correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, writing from the camp before Metz, on the 31st Aug., says—

"A letter from Marshal Bazaine, commanding the French army in Metz, has just fallen into the hands of the Prussians. It is addressed to his wife, and is sufficiently interesting. He says—'As far as I am concerned I shall await the course of events. My army is entirely with me, and as soon as Napoleon shall have been dealt with as he deserves, I shall be prepared to disclose certain propositions which he has made to me that will at once place me in a proper position with the new Government.' So much for French gratitude."

THE SIEGE OF STRASBOURG.

Appended are further extracts from the Diary of Berthold Auerbach:—

"Before Strasbourg, Aug. 28.

"Another Sunday and no peal of bells. I went to church. Few men, but many women were present. They all wore a costume exactly similar to that of the Baden Oberland; their headdress a broad cap of black network, here called *buschen*. Women's headdress always disappears the last in any change of the people's costume. I sat aloft, beside the organ. Below me were seated a row of soldiers, mostly Landwehr, with hymn-books in their hands. At the first note of the organ a peasant close by me began to weep bitterly. I wished to look over his hymn-book; he handed it to me, motioning that I should keep it alone. He pressed his lips together, weeping incessantly, and drying his tears with an old red spotted handkerchief. How long have we been absorbed in the contemplation of individual existences? Now everything moves before one's eyes in masses, even misery. But such a strong man weeping solitary! . . . Soon after the opening prayer of the minister, who, in full-toned accents, prayed for peace, a soldier stepped into the aisle, between the women's seats, and beckoned to the soldiers. They rose up, and bowing down their helmets, uttered a silent prayer; then they quitted the church.

"As the preacher, in the introductory portion of his sermon, spoke of the miseries of the past week, the women broke out into sobbing and crying, so that scarcely a word could be heard, while without the dull report of the cannonade was audible. The war cumbers itself neither with the storms of heaven nor the Sundays of the calendar. It preaches hard while the cannon thunders, and what does it utter to compose one's spirits amid such measureless affliction? Two powers contend in history, humanity and rude brute force; this last is only organized in war. We all who, one here, the other there, strive for the predominance of mind (*geist*) stand powerless, and, what is worse, despairing of the power of mind. Must rude force for ever decide? The French Government have even stamped the hymn-books; all have printed upon the back of the title-page, in red letters, "Confession d'Augsbourg" and the inscription, "Directoire du Consistoire-General." Hymn-book and Lutheran Bible still continue two fountains of Germanism unchokable by any Statecraft.

"I do not think that I shall stay here long, in order to see the destruction of Strasbourg. Let me, therefore, here speak out a few remarks and wishes. Beyond all anticipation, peculiar difficulties inherent to this war have been obviated in a manner no one could have expected. Alsace must again become German, our stolen possession be again brought home, and the frontiers so arranged that we need no longer live in continual fear of war. How that may be ordered let diplomatists settle. But we must learn to rightly understand the people of Alsace. It is no fault of theirs—the blame is ours that for nearly 200 years they have been estranged from us. They have a right to expect that their peculiarities shall be handled not only justly but also kindly, and with special circumspection. The reproach that they threw themselves away to strangers does not smite them in the way it is intended. Torn away for centuries from the Fatherland, the opposition to the foreigner gradually weakened at a time when the Fatherland was itself so inwardly distracted and divided. All foreign dominion works corruptingly. First, sharp antagonism grows faint, resistance becomes less unyielding, some natures come to regard apostasy as emancipation. Men persuade themselves that singularity denotes ill-breeding, and search out the excellencies of the foreigner. The residuum of self-respect which remains, the final sanctuary of individualism seeks sophistically to pervert itself, to transform what would otherwise be an intolerable yoke into a matter of free, spontaneous choice. The Alsatians said themselves the French are probably the best, inasmuch as they are the most powerful, and, moreover, they have ever been the most distinguished up to the present day. The Alsatians, who only speak German in its dialect, appeared to themselves more important when they expressed themselves in French. And in the Fatherland was it not also the same? Is it, for instance, probable that an English or French woman would allow herself to boast, 'I read nothing in my mother tongue only here and there,' as was so frequently the case with us in Germany.

"I have learnt to know the Alsatians by a long residence in Strasbourg and Saverne, and again in a few days, in the midst of that excitement which brings out the traits of character. There is—what is an important consideration—still a strong German imprint, as yet unweakened. Politically, they have turned Francewards, not only owing to its former renown, but, at the present time, through the conviction of full equality of all posts of honour being thrown open alike to all. This the new Napoleon has not meddled with; nevertheless, they have been fully aware of and despise his vile administration. This must be borne in mind in a re-uniting with Germany. In their long estrangement from their own natural bias the Alsatians have done injury to their souls. In various ways has been generated what men, in a two-fold sense, denote as double tongueduess. Their nature, installed between two hostile yet incorporate forces—German and French, of which the latter had the upper hand—must have experienced injury and inward unsettlement. The re-uniting with Germany is not merely a political, but, in a certain sense, a moral rehabilitation.

"How hostile has been the policy towards Germany let one instance declare. In school teachers were allowed to speak no word of German to the children, on penalty of imprisonment, and the children were forbidden to converse in the streets in German. Corporal punishments are forbidden? What does now the teacher in the village? He becomes inventive. A child who speaks a word of German in the school must carry about a board attached to a cord wherever he goes, and hands, until he finds another child speaking German in the street, to whom it is transferred. What I am relating is a well-known fact in this village, and took place until our entrance.

"August 30.—The last night was an arduous one. We knew they were hard at work on the third parallel; 4,000 men were employed digging in the trenches as soon as darkness set in; at midnight they were relieved by 4,000 others. We were prepared for heavy losses, and everything put in order for the reception of the wounded. The most perilous work of the siege was to be accomplished—an earth wall required throwing up without there being any protection beyond that of the fascines, and the trenchers had to lay their weapons beside them, our cannon giving them no covering. I am told that the usage of the besieged in such case is to fire briskly and to make sallies, but now we learn that the besieged neither fired nor made a sally, and our most difficult and efficacious labour is happily completed. We may be said to have arrived at the fifth act of the drama, which is usually wont to be very bloody, if only correctly played out. When the glacis is crowned and the erection of the breaching batteries is completed, then will the fortress have to surrender, and that may in probability occur in the course of a few days."

MR. G. A. SALA IN PRISON AS A SPY.

Paris, Wednesday, Sept. 7.

I have now a brief personal statement to make; and I shall make it without amplification, without exaggeration, and without any undue display of egotism. I have been the victim either of misapprehension or of malevolence which has very nearly cost me my life. I was denounced at the Café du Helder on Saturday night, by two persons totally unknown to me, as a "Prussian Spy," and taken to the guard-house in the Rue de Richelieu. Unfortunately I had left my "papers" for safety's sake in the bureau of my room at the Grand Hotel; but my application to be allowed to send a messenger for them was refused. At the guardhouse, however, I was treated with some degree of civility by the soldiers on duty; but at about five o'clock in the morning a squad of sergents de ville made their appearance; and, to my astonishment, I was placed in the midst of them, and dragged violently through the streets to the Central Poste of the Boulevard Bonne Nouvelle. I learned, subsequently, that there had been an attack made on this post during the excitement of the preceding evening, and that some shots by revolvers had been fired by the sergents de ville upon the people, some of whom were wounded. The police at the post, when I was brought in, were in a state of extreme exasperation, and to that, perhaps, I may ascribe the treatment to which I was subjected. I was assailed by these agents of authority with cries of "Espion Prussien," "Brigand Prussien," and the like, and with this undesirable note of introduction was thrust into a horrible dungeon, which, at the most, perhaps, would have adequately accommodated six persons standing upright. In this abominable den, however, no less than seventeen persons were crammed; and this number, by seven o'clock, was increased to twenty-two. This Cave of Despair was lit by one small circular orifice high up in the wall, heavily grated, and communicating not with the open air, but with a lobby. Two boys in blouses had contrived, by hoisting themselves on the shoulders of their elders, to hang on to the bars of the window, whence they shrieked unremittingly for air and water. A broken-down-looking old man by my side, in a white blouse, and whose only offence, he said, was that of selling newspapers in the streets without a police permit, had been in this Inferno, he told me, for thirty-six hours without one scrap of food; and at intervals, when the door of the dungeon was opened to admit fresh prisoners, the sergents de ville mocked him by putting down his name as being "*sans pain*," but brought him none. For the rest, my companions in captivity were ruffians accused of crimes of violence, thieves, and vagabonds of the very lowest description. The heat of the place was suffocating, the stench insupportable, the filth simply Malebolgian; and consequently, in common language, indescribable. I fainted away, but no efforts were made to succour me. On the contrary, when I recovered consciousness—under the impetus of a kick from a woodenshoe which has cut a triangular piece out of one of my ancles—I found that I had been thrust under the long wooden bench running along one side of the cell, and that my pockets had been carefully turned out. Fortunately, as it happened then, I was without my papers. Then commenced a series of outrages which I shall not forget until my dying day, which I endeavour to recall, and some of which I cannot record. I lay huddled in a heap on the filthy floor of the cell, under the bench, the perfectly helpless victim of the ruffians who were wedged together about me, and who, unable perhaps to get full purchase for their arms to strike me, satiated their savagery by spurning me with their feet. I did not receive one upper for right. Moreover, time must not be lost; the actual blow, but in throwing up my left arm to screen enemies are at our gates; we have but one thought—my face, one cannibal hit me severely on the back of the hand. The rest was merely a system of stamping and spurnings, bruising the whole of my left side fearfully; but I cannot but feel grateful that I was under the bench. Had they had scope and room enough I should have been dragged out, jumped upon, and perhaps murdered. These agonies were aggravated by the foulest abuse and cries of "Espion Prussien!" "Brigand Prussien!" and the like. At eight o'clock, to my great joy, six of the most notable ruffians were taken away to Mazas, and the two boys were removed, as I understood, to La Roquette; but the sergents de ville contemptuously refused to listen to my complaints or to my entreaties to be allowed to send a messenger to my hotel. Some more prisoners were removed at nine, and to my great joy I was enabled to breathe and walk about a little. The residue of my companions were merely vagabonds and beggars, some pitiably young and others as pitiably old. They did me no harm; nay, spoke me fair, were quite gentle, and commiserated the treatment I had received; and with one of them—a forlorn, dejected, weak-kneed creature, raggeder than any scarecrow I ever saw, in a beenfield—I struck up quite a friendship; and when he was taken to the Depôt de la Mendicité—he had not committed any crime save being old and poor—he shook me cordially by the hand, and wished me *bonne chance*. Surely there was no harm in having a beggar for a friend, when he pitied you, and all others were pitiless.

It was full ten o'clock when I was summoned, and I was the last animal taken out of this den of wild beasts. I was given over to a fresh squad of sergents de ville, and marched again, through many streets, to some place, of which, so dazed and stupefied was I by this time, I do not know the name or attribute. It was a large stone hall, however, full of sergents de ville—at least a hundred of them—who were lounging on benches, or going and coming, shouting out names, brandishing slips of paper, wrangling with each other, and smoking short pipes—all, I suppose, in a perfectly official but, as it seemed to me, deliberate fashion. The hall was large, and I was allowed to sit down on a bench; and gradually I began to feel somewhat restored. And now the brigadier commanding the squad which had brought me from the Poste of the Bonne Nouvelle, entering into something like friendly converse, told me that there must be some mistake about my arrest, for neither the sergents who had originally "operated" it, nor the persons who had denounced me as a spy, had made their appearance. In this dilemma he thought the best thing to do was to take me before a Commissary of Police. Again was I marched through many streets—this time, however, with the privilege of walking between two sergeants; nor did any escort follow. The Commissary's office was on the second floor of a house in a dirty little street, which, I am sure, I should be puzzled to find again; and in his outer office I was kept waiting about an hour, while an infinity of petty police business—soldiers demanding railway passes, old ladies inquiring after lost dogs, cooks complaining of their mistresses, and wives—one of them with a gorgeous black-eye—complaining of their husbands. At last the Commissary had leisure to attend to me, and to listen to my explanations that I was not in any sense a Prussian spy. He seemed entirely perplexed and bewildered to know what to do with me; but I know now that which I did not know then as to the causes of his perturbation. The news had been received of the surrender of McMahon's army and of Napoleon III., and of the proposition of M. Jules Favre in the midnight sitting of the Corps Législatif to declare the Empire overthrown, and to proclaim the Republic. At last the Commissary volunteered the remark that "les temps etaient durs"—that times were hard; a postulate in which I could have entirely coincided with him, and proceeded to say that, to his thinking, the best course to adopt would be to send me to the Prefecture de Police and put me at the "disposition" of M. le Prefet. The accusation against me was written on a scrap of paper, and, at my request, read to me. It was to the effect that I had held "insidious discourse concerning France," and that I was "vehemently suspected of being a Prussian spy." I begged hard to be allowed to call at the hotel to fetch my papers, and at the British Embassy on my way to the Prefecture. To the first request the Commissary was good enough to accede; the last, I know not why, he refused. He was civil enough,

mentary advantage of the French was so suddenly changed into disaster when I came back towards four o'clock can only be explained by the arrival of that large corps d'armée I saw advancing from a south-western direction at about one o'clock. I thought first it was a French corps, then the Prince of Saxony, then the Crown Prince. It does appear to me as a combination similar to the famous advance and arrival of Blucher at Waterloo. Alas for the Napoleon dynasty! There is, perhaps, a greater similarity yet in the results to follow than in the tactician's movements.

A fact I had not been able to ascertain, but which seems to me undoubted now, is that the whole of the three great armies of invasion, excepting the different corps left to keep Bazaine's in check, took part in that battle of Thursday, which I suppose will be called in history the battle of Sedan. Prince Frederick Charles, the Crown Prince, King William, and the Prince of Saxony must have been in the battle-field; and the little village of Nouilly, that I could perceive on the top of its hill, owed its busy-like appearance to the presence of the Royal staff during the battle.

As I told you yesterday, the number of dead, wounded, or *hors de combat* during that last day is so large that I should not like to give it to you even approximately; the losses are immense, the carnage has been fearful, and the battle of the 1st of September, 1870, will certainly be marked as the most sanguinary contest of modern times. In all the woods across the frontiers of Belgium unfortunate wounded, who have managed to creep so far, are rescued by the benevolent inhabitants. A few hours ago we met a van full of those poor victims; blood was even then trickling through the straw in the cart all along the roadway. I have not the heart to give you these horrible descriptions.

It would be out of my line to try to explain and discuss the plans of Marshal McMahon, and I do not feel able to point out the errors of strategy which must have been committed; but I certainly must say that the commander-in-chief has been badly served in his plans, and that he has had his movements delayed by circumstances independent of his will.

No doubt the object of his march was to join Marshal Bazaine, and to arrive near Metz in the shortest time possible; but he lost a precious amount of time. He was encumbered with a large quantity of material; and, probably, the presence of the Emperor, and of his unavoidable suite, have occupied many hours every day; to this must be added the incompetency of some of his lieutenants, and the guilty carelessness of others; for instance, General de Failly, who, at Beaumont, allowed his soldiers to be surprised by the enemy while they were cleaning their Chassepots and cooking.

Never has such a thing been heard of before. Some of those gentlemen will have terrible accounts to give some day to the French nation. Better for them to find a glorious redeeming death on the *champ de bataille* than to have to face again our countrymen.

From my different journeys and the events now accomplished, I can easily trace the movement of the German armies. Before the abandonment of the Camp de Chalons they were advancing by all the roads from Thionville, Metz, and Nancy, direct on Chalons and Paris. The right wing, with Steinmetz, followed the Belgian frontier and the line of railway between Thionville, Longuyon, Montmedy, in the Sedan direction; to the south, the Prince of Saxony passed by Etain, Varennes, and Verdun; the reserve, with the King, from Pont a Mousson, passed through St. Mihiel, Commercy, Bar-le-Duc, St. Dizier, Vitry, and Chalons; the Crown Prince, with the left wing of the army, advancing via Toul, Gondrecourt, Joinville, and the valley of the Aube.

All these armies had been advancing in parallel lines to the railway of Epernay, Rheims, Rethel, and Mezières, from the Belgian frontier and the Ardennes up to the Aube.

The connection of one with the other has never been interrupted, and was continued in a more compact way at the very starting of Marshal McMahon from Rheims, and his ultimate advance to the north determined the retrograde movements of the Prussian forces, and the quick advance of the Crown Prince in a north-western direction towards the Ardennes.

My position having been very far from the telegraphic stations, I am afraid that the telegrams which I have forwarded have reached you long after time, and that the details of the great events are now likely in your hands from other sources. I will leave your able strategist to explain how the facts have occurred and why they have occurred.

I shall soon start again, but not to witness, I hope, such lamentable results and terrible sacrifices of human life. God only knows! Perhaps the unfortunate conflict will last long yet. Let us firmly hope it will not be the case.

THE ATTACK ON MONTMEDY.

GRAND VERNEUIL, NEAR MONTMEDY, Sept. 5, Evening.

The attack on Montmedy took place this morning. I have followed for several hours the movements of the besiegers, and after the great battles I have witnessed during the last few days this very secondary action looks to me as a plaything, or as a sham fight in ordinary volunteer exercise; not that the Prussian batteries storming the northern walls of the little fortress are to be despised—on the contrary, they are powerful and seven in number, and I can perceive six more in the rear, with a body of about 6,000 men close by. The fire is well directed, but cautiously, the batteries being kept under cover by undulating grounds, while the cannon of the fortress are answering gamely, and have at different intervals compelled the enemy to alter their plan of attack. The Prussian shells are principally directed to the tops of the houses, with evident intention to set fire to the place. That object has already been partially obtained, but the Montmedians, commanded by an old captain and their sous-prefect, an ex-lieutenant of the Imperial navy, will not surrender. Baron Larrey is also within the walls. It is now two o'clock; the fire has ceased for the last half hour. The Prussian batteries having retreated out of reach of the fortress, the soldiers are taking comfortably some food and refreshments. To see the horses grazing quietly around the encampment, the officers going about amongst the crowd of soldiers, is a picture just as at Wimbledon during the encampments. For me, with my mind full yet of the horrible carnage of the last week's battles, of the heroic struggles, of the Titanic efforts of the vanquished, I almost with relief look at this little affair. A mile and a half separates me from the fortress and the enemy, and I am as completely my own master as possible.

You will not easily understand why the Prussians are losing time in attacking Montmedy. Very useless it would seem in the present state of affairs, but when you know that within the walls are stored and assembled all the provisions, live stock, &c., sent lately in view of the arrival of McMahon's army, you will see its importance; it will be a precious capture for the Prussians in their needy condition, and no doubt they will go on till they have succeeded in capturing the place.

Prisoners continue to arrive in the different Belgian towns—Zouaves, Turcos, chasseurs, cavaliers, artilleurs, linemen—all in the most desperate condition; their clothes torn up, their feet stained with blood, all harassed and weakened by fatigue; many wounded, some can scarcely walk.

The greatest part of them belong to De Failly's corps, which was partially annihilated on the Tuesday, and entirely cut off the main left wing on the 1st of September. It is still asserted here that the soldiers, mad at the unfitness and neglect of their chief, in a moment of fury and indignation have shot him.

A great many Prussian prisoners have also arrived in Belgium; all of them, French or German, are treated with the greatest kindness by the officers and soldiers of the Belgian army; they are directed on to Namur, from there the Prussians are sent to Bruges, and the French to the camp of Beverloo.

Officers and soldiers are unanimous in pitying their Emperor's fate. They blame the persons around him, the incapacity of his generals, to whom they fully attribute the real cause of the disasters which have fallen the French army. Never, perhaps, has the words of the Great Napoleon been found so correct (*il faut mieux dissiri-le—un troupeau de moutons commandé par des lions, qu' un troupeau de lions commandé par des moutons*) in a war. It is not sufficient to have legions of brave and heroic soldiers, full of devotedness, and ready for all sacrifices; it is of vital necessity to have those soldiers commanded by able and experienced generals, and not by fatuous court officers.

The French army is not without many of those commanders—Bazaine, McMahon, Canrobert, and many subaltern superior officers, have all the aptitudes and qualities required, but they have only come in first line when the faults had been committed, when the situation was compromised, when the two great decisive blows had been struck at the very starting of the campaign. On this subject my opinion has not varied; on the 10th of August I wrote to you from Metz, "For me, and it is also the opinion of people highly placed in official circles, the German empire is already made, and even a French victory would not stop its reinstating." The meaning of my words has turned out true: it cannot be disguised, the Germanic and Protestant races are conquering the Latins and Catholic races; the head of the representatives of the great Latin people—France, the centre of antique and modern civilisation, is severely wounded; its secular influence passing suddenly to its Germanic rival.

MONTMEDY, Sept. 6.

Having not yet received your instructions about my future movements, I entered this afternoon Montmedy to judge for myself of the damage made by the storming of yesterday, and to have details from the heroic defenders of the fortress who have so bravely resisted and sworn not to surrender.

After the different attacks I mentioned in my letter of yesterday, the Prussians did retire towards the evening, and to-day they have entirely disappeared from the neighbourhood, except a few stragglers who can be met now and then towards the village of Frenay. It would seem that the Prussian artillery have determined to give up the besieging of the fortress.

For six hours the fire directed on the town was at the rate of ten shots per minute, and the return from the fortress about seven in the same time. The Prussian bombs were all directed against the buildings inside the walls, their object being evidently to set the place on fire and obtain a prompt capitulation. The Palace of Justice and several houses are entirely burned; the church, pierced all over by bullets, is standing yet, and the provisions stored in it are safe. Two men were killed and five wounded.

The besiegers had one battery dismounted, and must have lost many men. At twelve o'clock, when they momentarily ceased their fire, they sent an order demanding capitulation. The commandant peremptorily refused, and answered that he was determined to blow up the place sooner than give in.

Too much praise cannot be given to that brave commandant. His name is Rebut. He is a retired cavalry captain. His second—a captain of artillery of the Mobile Guard, and ex-commander in the merchant service, named Loiarce—is equally determined and, with the sous-prefet, has shown a wonderful skill in pointing the batteries. The greatest praise must be given also to the Guard Mobile, about 500 in number, who have devotedly executed the orders of their commander. Whatever may happen next, Montmedy has done her duty. The little fortress deserves the thanks of the country.

The Surgeon General, Baron Larrez, is attending with devotion to the wounded, who have been transferred to the hospital; and the great events which have taken place, perfectly known to all previously to the siege, have not diminished the undaunted courage of these brave Frenchmen.

General Vinoy has succeeded in retreating to Laon, on his way to Paris; his corps is composed of 25,000 men—good troops. The Prussian armies are advancing on Paris from direct points, their advanced guard must be well on its way by this time. As soon as I hear from you, I shall start at once for that direction, and arrive in time at the flank of the Prussian armies to be present at the new events in the second act of the awful drama I have witnessed from the beginning.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

LETTER FROM DR. RUSSELL TO "THE TIMES."

DONCHERY, Sept. 3, Evening.

On looking back on the events which have been crowded into the last week, too fast even for the most rapid pen to note, one cannot fail to be struck by the extraordinary fatality which attended on every movement of the French. When Marshal MacMahon moved from Châlons he had a choice of falling back on Paris or down to the south towards Lyons, and of rallying the levies which are supposed to be collected there. But whatever influences were at work, it is certain that in the course he adopted he violated admitted rules of strategical operations. He moved on the outer lines, leaving to the armies of the centre and the left the certainty of being able at any time to bring him to bay. He advanced from Rheims in the direction of Metz, and necessarily took lines of march which increased the difficulties of his operations, inasmuch as the trend of the rivers and the valleys of the country were at right angles generally to his course. But to the Imperial mind it must evidently have been a supreme necessity to relieve Metz and to please Paris with a success which could not well be deferred. Marshal MacMahon was perfectly aware of the dangers of the course he pursued. He had on his flank armies to each of which he might perhaps have opposed equal numbers, but which united were far beyond his grasp. Yet it could only be by some very strange mismanagement on the part of the Generals who were headed by such men as Von Moltke and Blumenthal, that those two armies could be severed and prevented from yielding mutual assistance. North of the Meuse there lay between MacMahon and the Belgian territory a narrow belt of French soil, varying from 10 to 15 miles in breadth. South of the Meuse were forests, glades, ranges of Mamelons, a scattered population, and small resources. When the Crown Prince of Saxony moved up on the right flank of the Crown Prince of Prussia, under the King's orders, to Bar-le-Duc, Marshal MacMahon must have felt that any hope of breaking through their line was desperate. He could not reach Verdun without exposing himself to a general attack of both armies; but one cannot help thinking that he would have been in a better position had he occupied the hills on the right bank of the Moselle over Verdun, and with his right reaching towards Stenay, than he was when he took up his ground around Sedan. Even there, however, his position would have been most precarious unless the army at Metz were really able to shake off the investing force. Probably MacMahon was afraid that a rapid movement due north of both the armies of the Crown Princes would isolate by cutting off his communications with Sedan and the line of rail; anyhow, from the moment he left Châlons and advanced due north he was exposed to the dangers of manœuvring on the outer line and on the circumference of a larger circle, within which his enemy was inclosed. His movements down towards Vouziers, Grand Pré, and Varennes indicated a disposition to make use of Verdun, but the fate of the army at Metz was before his eyes. The celerity of the Crown Prince's march led to a series of catastrophes which rendered the army of Marshal MacMahon less efficient than ever in the hour of its supreme trial. Although De Failly allowed himself to be surprised on the day of Beaumont the manœuvring of MacMahon in front of the Crown Prince on the same day deserves the highest credit. But still it was a manœuvre to escape disaster, and to withdraw from a false position, in the face of a superior force. When the Crown Prince found himself in front of Stonne MacMahon had so disposed his forces that the commander of the 5th Corps reported that he was in the presence of at least three complete Divisions of the enemy, and was not strong enough to attack. But in reality at that moment MacMahon was withdrawing his troops across the Meuse to the neighbourhood of Sedan, and had he not so skilfully masked his movements, by a disposition of artillery and mitrailleuses deceiving his assailants, the calamity must have been anticipated which happened to him a few days later, attended by a larger loss of life.

The Emperor was that very day at Stonne, and must have seen the advance of the Crown Prince's army; and that night he slept in a house near the banks of the Meuse, which was the next night occupied by a Bavarian General. Pressed on the east and south, MacMahon resolved, instead of retreating west ward, and so getting further from Metz, to make a stand on what was a strong position only so long as there was no powerful artillery to impede the movements of troops established on the south bank of the river. But long before—that is, least four days previous to his selecting that position—General Blumenthal, putting his finger on the map, said, "MacMahon is quite lost. There he must stand and fight, and there he must be beaten without a chance of escape. They are quite lost. I wonder what they can mean." And lost they were. But apart from all questions of the discipline of the army and the respective merits of the troops, I consider that any impartial person who is a judge of such matters can scarcely hesitate to admit that a victory achieved at such small sacrifices compared with the results was mainly due to a superiority on all points of the artillery which was brought into the field by the German Powers.

And let our soldiers and statesmen at home make note of this. The issue of that battle was decided solely and entirely by artillery fire. I do not here mean to say that if the Prussian armies and the troops of the allies had been brought to deal with the French army of Marshal MacMahon they could not and would not have beaten it with muskets and bayonet as effectually. No one can pretend that the French army could escape from the coils of the net which Von Moltke, Von Blumenthal, and the members of the Military Cabinet of the King of Prussia wove round the unfortunate Marshal, or show how the subtle perfection of the strategy which enabled the presiding genius at the head of the list to put his finger days before on the very spot on the map where MacMahon was to be brought to bay, could be evaded and frustrated. But what I assert, after a long examination of the battle-field yesterday and an actual observation of the progress of the action itself, is that the fact of the decided superiority and terrible effect of the Prussian artillery fire the position of Sedan could not have been taken without an appalling loss of life, whereas it was won at a comparatively small expense of it indeed. It was to the comparative impotence of the French artillery that result was due. Now I know the able director of our artillery at home is bent on making a radical change in our system of ordnance. I do not know how far Colonel Adye has yet carried his ideas into effect, but all artillery officers are aware that the breech-loading system has been condemned in England, and that a strenuous effort, successful at last, has been made to adopt the system of cast steel gun and the shrapnel shell. If Colonel Adye had seen the battle-field of Sedan I think he would have been shaken in his strong conviction, if anything could shake it. I speak of him with the greatest respect, but I entreat him to stop and inquire before he carries a vital change—to inquire into the circumstances of this battle, and to see if he is not of the opinion of the fallen Emperor, that it was "to the superiority of artillery, not in numbers, but in weight, range, and precision, the victory was due. It was your artillery won the battle." I do not know what the relative merits of the Armstrong and of the Prussian breech-loaders may be, or what may be the demerits of our time and percussion fuse, but it is quite clear that any attempt to adopt the French muzzle-loading system, or anything like it, ought to be resisted strenuously until a most inquiry has established its superiority.

THE ACT OF CAPITULATION.

THE following is the text of the formal act of capitulation, signed at Sedan:—

"Between the undersigned the Chief of the Staff of King William, commanding-in-chief of the German Armies and General Commandant of the French Army, both being provided with full powers from their Majesties King William and the Emperor Napoleon, the following convention has been concluded:

"Article 1. The French army placed under the orders of General Wimpffen, finding itself actually surrounded by superior forces round Sedan, are prisoners of war.

"Article 2. Seeing the brave defence of this French army, exemption is made in respect of all the generals and officers, and also of the superior *employés* having the rank of officers, who pledge their word of honour in writing not to bear arms against Germany nor to act in any manner against its interests until the conclusion of the present war. The officers and *employés* who accept these conditions will retain their arms and personal effects.

"Article 3. All arms as well as the *matériel* of the army, consisting of flags, eagles, cannon, ammunition, &c., shall be immediately delivered at Sédan to a military commission appointed by the General-in-Chief, in order to be forthwith handed over to German commissaries.

"Article 4. The town and fortified works of Sédan shall be given up in their present condition at latest on the evening of the 2nd of September, and be subject to the disposition of His Majesty King William.

"Article 5. Those officers who shall not have accepted the engagement set forth in Article 2, together with the disarmed troops, shall be marched out, ranged according to their regiments or corps, in military order. This proceeding will commence on the 2d of September and will terminate on September 3. These detachments will be marched to the districts bordering upon the Meuse, near Iges, to be handed over to German commissaries by their officers, who will then resign their commands to their sub-officers. The chief surgeons, without exception, will remain behind to attend to the wounded. "VON MOLTKE.

"Frenois, Sept. 2, 1870." "WIMPFFEN."

THE FUTURE FRONTIER OF FRANCE AND GERMANY.

THAT part of Lorraine which, according to a telegram from the *Times'* correspondent at Berlin, will be demanded by Germany from France, is what is generally known as "German" Lorraine, in contradistinction from "French" Lorraine, which contains the cities of Nancy, Luneville, Epinal, &c. The *Continental Correspondent* says:—"The hills included in this German portion of Lorraine contain the main passes of the Vosges mountains. On the other hand, the hills of the French portion of Lorraine and those of the adjoining provinces, viz., Champagne, Franche Comté, &c., contain passes and positions considerably stronger than those which Germany is said to claim. If this arrangement be made, the French frontier will continue much stronger than the German, and it is evident, therefore, that these demands are the smallest which can be expected from the victors. The words "German" and "French" are applied to those portions of Lorraine in which the German and French tongue is the language of the people respectively. The fortresses of Metz and Strasbourg are included in the "German" demands.

A GREAT PRUSSIAN TACTICIAN.

SOME French journalists would require to rub up their English a little. An English journal made some remarks recently about the victories of the Prussian army being largely due to the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief. This caught the eye of a writer for *Figaro*, which came out a day or two afterwards with the following paragraph:—"Do you know who was the Prussian general charged by the Ministry of War with the duty of centralizing in Paris, since 1866, all information relative to the routes which lead from the frontier to our capital? It was General Staff, who was well known in all the best social circles of Paris, and who was everywhere received. It is by means of the information and the maps furnished by General Staff that Prince Frederick Charles, the Crown Prince, and General von Moltke have prepared the plan of campaign which they are now trying to carry out."—*Globe.*

SEPTEMBER 9.

GERMAN LADIES' ATTENTIONS.

THE exertions which German ladies have made to mitigate the sufferings of the wounded have received ample and well-merited acknowledgment. They have been praised, and with perfect justice, for the impartiality with which they have extended their succour alike to friend and foe. Some of them, however, have recently acted in a manner which has excited feelings of an opposite character. They are accused of showing too exclusive regard for the wounded French. Examples of this constantly appear in the papers, and the caricaturists have begun to improve the occasion. In the last number of *Kladderadatsch*, the Prussian *Punch*, is a drawing representing some young ladies exerting themselves to give refreshments to a carriage-full of French prisoners, while the German soldiers are disregarded altogether. One of these soldiers is made to exclaim, "If this is the treatment we are to receive we shall take care in future not to capture any more of these animals." A story of a different kind is told of another soldier in charge of a number of prisoners. On arriving at a station a cup of coffee was handed to him alone. Seeing that the prisoners were purposely overlooked, he returned the cup, saying, "If my comrades are not to get any coffee, I shall refuse to take it myself." Thereupon coffee was served to the whole party. The one story is a set-off to the other. I am inclined to think that these complaints about the ladies are the offspring of misapprehension.—*Letter from Carlsruhe*, Aug. 31.

ROMANCE IN WAR.

A PRUSSIAN journal is responsible for the following:—"The Crown Prince of Prussia, arriving at St. Mihiel on the 20th August, took up his quarters at the Town Hall, part of which was inhabited by the mayor of the place. The Crown Prince being told that the lady mayoress had on that very day given birth to a little stranger, expressed his regret to the mayor at being compelled to fill the house with as much noise, and requested him to offer his congratulations to the lady of the house. In the evening, on making inquiries from the mayor about the progress of his wife, who, true to her sex, had immediately understood the profit she might derive from the occasion, he was told by the mayor, 'My wife has ordered me to give expression to her deep gratitude for the most gracious attention of your Royal Highness, and we should consider it our greatest happiness to be allowed to christen my first-born son upon the name of our most noble victor.' The Crown Prince smiled and said:—'I do not object. You may put down my name in the register as godfather to your boy, and you may feel sure that, whichever turn affairs may take, I shall always remember my godson.' On his departure he left a valuable pin for the Lady Mayoress and a present of 50 ducats for his godchild. Surely the Germans have not left a prettier momento anywhere on French soil."

THE GERMANS IN RHEIMS.

THE following details of the occupation of Rheims are given by a French paper:—

'It was known at half-past two on Sunday morning that the enemy was approaching; the maire assembled the municipal council, and it was decided that resistance was impossible. Five Prussian hussars presented themselves at seven in the morning at the gate of Dieu-Lumière, which, seeing a crowd shut the gates, and the hussars thought it best not to persist. At ten o'clock the maire went to the Berthemy gate, at which a squadron of cavalry had arrived. He induced the commanding officer, Baron Waertz, not to enter with a patrol, but wait till the larger force came up which would render the idea of resistance by the large working population hopeless. To this the officer agreed, and the maire and council issued a proclamation exhorting the people to accept the situation. At twenty-five minutes past twelve, four Prussian horsemen passed through Rheims at a foot's pace. They saluted as they passed before the Hotel de Ville. On reaching the Rue Ceres they stopped at a pastry-cook's shop. Without alighting from his horse, one of them asked for four cakes and paid for them. "You will not eat them!" cried an old man, seizing the horse's bridle and making the cakes fly in all directions. The hussar tried to drive away the old man with the butt-end of his musket, but he hung on to the bit. Three times the horse turned round upon himself. The hussar then fired at the old man, wounded him in the nape of the neck, and forced him to let go his hold. The horsemen galloped off towards the Faubourg Ceres. Suddenly a young man armed with a pistol seized one of the horses by the bridle, and fired on the hussar, who was wounded in the side, and went off without returning the shot. At three o'clock in the afternoon three hussars arrived at full gallop, and behind them appeared Baron Waertz, at the head of his squadron. "Here we are, sir," said he to the young man. "We have been fired at. I have been wounded here, on the head. But that is nothing. I come to ask for the keys of the town." "The town has no keys," replied the maire. "So be it. That is the term generally used. Then give the town up to me officially." "I give it up to you." "Well. But as I cannot get off my horse to write a deed, give me your hand to declare the compact made;" and the officer gave his left hand to the maire, who clasped it in his own. At this moment a singular personage came up. He was as rough and brutal as Baron Waertz was courteous and distinguished. "We have been fired at," cried he, rolling his great eyes, as fierce as those of a wild beast. "The town will be burned!" and brandishing his pistol, he roared out, "I swear to you it will be burned." The Baron, his superior, stopped him by a gesture, and summoned the maire to meet his Excellency General Tumpling in command of the 5th corps of the army of the Crown Princes. The General went through the same ceremony as Baron Waertz, and then said:—"Our soldiers, sir, have been fired at, and in returning the fire they have killed an inhabitant who was innocent, for he was blind. All this is deplorable, and I must secure respect for our military law. Now that you have made the town over to me, I give notice that I shall burn it to my great regret, for it is beautiful and industrious, if a similar circumstance again occurs. That is the law which I obey." Thereupon General Tumpling went to the Hôtel du Lion d'Or, where he established his head-quarters. The troops now commenced marching in in good order, with a heavy, dragging step. It was a mournful sight. The inhabitants wept with rage. The women in the Rue Colbert smiled at the enemy. There was much infantry, and a formidable artillery of those hideous steel cannons, on the model of Krupp's cannon in the Exhibition of 1867. There was but little cavalry. In all 25,000 men. This army immediately encamped round Rheims, in the very

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

(*Times*, September 10.)

BERLIN, September 9, 9-40 A.M.

THE Paris Committee of Defence has summoned the King of Prussia to evacuate French territory without loss of time.

After confidential exchange of opinion between the principal German Governments, it seems probable that Alsace and Lorraine, if annexed, will be placed under the central Government of Germany, without being handed over to any one German Sovereign individually.

Preparations are making to send the overland mail by Brindisi, Tyrol, and Ostend, in case the French railway traffic is disturbed.

Count Itzenplitz and General Roon, Prussian Ministers of Commerce and War, have each lost a son in the field.

The German losses at Woerth are now officially ascertained as being above 8,000.

Twenty-six German Catholic professors of law, medicine, and philology have subscribed the declaration of theological professors against the Œcumenical Council. It is expected that nearly all the German Catholic professors will subscribe.

PARIS, Sept. 9.

In the best-informed quarters here the hope continues of negotiations, probably leading to peace. Russia joins her efforts to those of Austria. England still holds aloof.

9TH SEPT., 1-20 P.M.

A deputation of 500 citizens had an interview yesterday evening with Mr. Washburne, the United States' Minister here, to express thanks for the prompt recognition [illegible] America. Mr. Washburne, in reply, [illegible] of the interest in France taken [illegible] and of the latter's fervent [illegible] the republican movement.

All the theatres were closed last night.

The *Figaro* says that Marshal MacMahon is at Boult-aux-Bois, a prisoner on parole. The doctors still hope that he will recover from his wounds.

The *Journal des Débats* publishes an address of Victor Hugo to the Germans, dated to-day, in which he appeals to the fraternal sentiment, and to the cultivation of the German people, not to commit the Vandalism and barbarism of attacking Paris. M. Victor Hugo goes on to say—"The Germans have achieved the professed object of overthrowing the Empire. The Empire was the synonym of hatred and treason; the Republic that of sympathy and loyalty. What, therefore, can be the object of Germany in continuing the war? Victory would be for them only a dishonour, and Paris, if materially destroyed, would be morally affranchised."

3-35 P.M.

The Central Committee of the International Peace league has issued a manifesto, urging the now enfranchised people of France to declare that it intends to respect the independence of all nations, and at the same time calling upon the German people to conclude peace on the basis of the integrity of French territory, the war having now ceased to have any justifiable object. The manifesto concludes by declaring that the common aim of all efforts must be the federation of free peoples.

SEPT. 9.

The *Figaro* has a vigorous article strongly advocating peace, declaring the butchery has lasted long enough:—

"France is prepared to say to Prussia, the one man who let loose a disastrous war upon the Continent is caged behind Prussian fortresses; France has repudiated him, and lays down her arms. Prussia, being threatened, violated French territory in self-defence, but all menace against Prussia has disappeared. Should Prussia put forward a claim for money indemnity for her heavy expenses during the war no one would contest her right, but justice will not permit Prussia to change the character of the war from one of defence to a war of conquest. Prussia deludes herself in supposing that Alsace and Lorraine will be broken under her iron yoke, or that France, as soon as she had repaired her disasters and recuperated her forces, would not rush and loosen the chains put upon her intrepid children by invasion. No European Power can any longer enwrap herself in the cloak of indifference now that the equilibrium of Europe is threatened. France, Prussia, Europe, Civilization, and Humanity must alike cry aloud for an end of the carnage."

BRUSSELS, SEPT. 8, EVENING.

Bands of marauders coming from France have pillaged several farms in the neighbourhood of Mouscron. The troops have been instructed to put a stop to their depredations.

SEPTEMBER 9.

The *Moniteur Belge* of to-day says—

"The German journals complain of the manner in which the Germans exiled from France and the wounded German soldiers have been received in Belgium. An inquiry has been ordered to arrive at the truth of this assertion. Belgium feels more than ever pleased at the friendly relations she has been able to establish with neighbouring Powers, and therefore the reproach on this subject which has been addressed to the Belgian Government cannot be justified, since Belgium offers, with the same readiness and without distinction of flag, her sympathetic hospitality to all who are suffering and in trouble."

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 9.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* of to-day discusses M. Jules Favre's circular in an article of which the following is an extract:—

"The French Government carries the pretorian virtue too far when, even for the sake of a peace that would put an end to a war of extirpation, it refuses to sacrifice Strasbourg that have not prevented Paris being exposed to a siege. Germany has seen that M. Jules Favre was not able to prevent war when the nation enthusiastically sanctioned it, and she will now probably require a lasting guarantee for the results of her heroic victories. In conclusion, we must say we do not understand how right and justice can now be said to be on the side of France when M. Jules Favre maintained the opposite a month ago. We trust Europe will possess sufficient influence to secure a lasting peace."

THE RINDERPEST.

AMONG the minor evils produced by the present war may possibly be another outbreak of the rinderpest, from which our herds terribly suffered a few years ago. At least, the real cattle plague has appeared at Kaiserslautern, which was recently the head-quarters of the German army. It will also, in all probability, be witnessed among the herds that may be sent to feed the German armies in France; thence it may spread to the cattle throughout that country; and thus there is a danger that it may be brought to England by some of the herds which are sent to the London market. Accordingly, the Lords of Privy Council have issued an order, that, after the 14th instant, all cattle brought from any port of France must be slaughtered within ten days of their landing, exclusively of the day on which they may be unshipped. Such a regulation removes any cause for real alarm, especially as the Customs and the Veterinary Departments now display systematic vigilance in the inspection of the cattle which come from that quarter. At the same time it would be most unwise to neglect any available precaution. The information obtained by the Royal Commission which investigated the subject, and the testimony of independent witnesses, have made the fact but too clear that the disease originated in Russia; and, in the opinion of men who have good authority to speak on the subject, it was brought to England by one or two beasts in a scratch cargo sent from Russia to the London market. Russia, of course, is supplying many of the cattle that feed the German armies in France, and thus the herds of Lincoln are imperilled by the presence of King William's troops in Champagne. In view of this state of affairs, the following order has been issued:

"At the Council Chamber, Whitehall, the 9th day of September, 1870. By the Lords of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. Present: Lord Northbrook and Mr. Forster.

"The Lords and others of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, by virtue and in exercise of the powers in them vested under the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, 1869 (in this Order referred to as the Act of 1869), and of every other power enabling them in this behalf, do order, and it is hereby ordered, as follows:

"1. This Order shall take effect from and immediately after the 14th day of September, 1870, and words in this Order have the same meaning as in the Act of 1869.

"2. Subject to any Order of Council to the contrary (either of previous date to this Order or hereafter made) all the regulations in the Fourth Schedule to the Act of 1869 shall apply to cattle brought from any port of France, and subject as aforesaid, all such cattle shall be slaughtered within ten days after the landing thereof, exclusive of the day of landing.

"(Signed) ARTHUR HELPS."

—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 10.

BARMAID SHOW AT NORTH WOOLWICH.

THE present age, denounced by some ungenial censors as the age of shams, may be described by more kindly critics as emphatically an age of "shows." Advancing from the time-honoured shows of Flora and Pomona—if not always improving on the type—and so on from the cattle show, suggestive of impending Christmas fare, we have had horse shows, dog shows, and bird shows. To these the genius of Barnum added baby shows; and, if we were not misinformed, an Australian lady, whose names have become household words amongst us, originated, though not exactly in its present form, the last kind of show which has been acclimatised in England—an exhibition of barmaids. We have had two baby shows this year—one at Highbury Barn by Mr. Giovannelli, the other at the North Woolwich Gardens by Mr. Holland; and it is to the talent of this latter gentleman in the way of adaptation that we owe the present unique exhibition of young ladies "practising at the bar." From babies to barmaids is, indeed, a leap, reversing the ordinary process of going from the sublime to the ridiculous; for while, to all but appreciative mammas, those infantile specimens of humanity savour largely of the ridiculous, there can be no question that the present generation of *dames de comptoir* is a very sublime article indeed. We do not say this in derision, nor are we among those who decry the improvements introduced during the last few years, both into refreshment bars themselves, and notably into the class of ladies who preside over them. The discriminating visitor will decidedly prefer to receive his sandwich and glass of bitter at the hands of a pretty bar-maid rather than from an oleaginous potman in his shirt sleeves; and the sherry-cobbler acquires a racier flavour from the arch looks of the Hebe who dispenses it. If silly young men do dawdle at the bar for the sake of the sirens inside, and occasionally, as we have known to be the case, take unto themselves these same sirens "for better or for worse," we can only site the opinion of well informed authorities, that very possibly the young gentlemen in question might have gone farther and fared worse, and that it is not always the young lady who has, in such a case, the best of the bargain.

On Monday, the 5th instant, the "Grand Barmaid Contest" opened; and in spite of the very unmistakeable appearance put in by Jupiter Pluvius, a numerous assemblage gathered in the North Woolwich Gardens to inaugurate a festival which, whatever else we may think of it, is at all events *sui generis*. Prizes to the value of £300 are to be presented on Saturday next to the successful candidates, varying from a purse of twenty sovereigns and a gold watch and chain, down to "a purse of two sovereigns," with "various other prizes, consisting of jewelry, &c." Among the conditions it is required, that every "young lady" shall be over sixteen years of age; that she shall be dressed in *plain* but *good* articles of attire, "in which a happy blending of colours without prominent display is most suitable;" and it is moreover stipulated that each "young lady" shall "ingratiate herself with the public in the most affable manner at her command, without undue forwardness or frivolity, but still retaining a strict attention to business." No "young lady" is permitted to take part in the contest unless she has been in the refreshment business for twelve months, and can produce good testimonials of character.

Upwards of 700 applications were made, out of which Mr. Holland selected fifty. Whence the large number of rejections "deponent sayeth not." Of these twenty-eight actually put in an appearance at three p.m. on Monday, and four are expected to join in a day or two. Every visitor is provided with a voting ticket, which he hands to the lady of his admiration, and which counts towards the prize. Each "young lady" also receives 5 per cent. on what she sells at her bar. The places are awarded by the following method of lottery. Two equally attractive demoiselles happened to come close together. These are numbers 1 and 14. The former young lady—who desires to be known by her number only, true, genius being ever modest—will certainly stand No. 1 in popular esteem and, if chignons are taken into account, she ought to be "head" in the bar by a very long way. The room was tastefully decorated by Messrs. Dobrée; and an excellent band, conducted by Mr. Davis, enlivened the proceedings. As evening drew on, the meeting grew more hilarious, but there was not the slightest impropriety of any kind—the faintest approach thereto leading to immediate expulsion.

Many persons may be disposed to ask, in respect of such exhibitions, *cui bono*? But, at all events, there was nothing which the veriest Cato could denounce as demoralising. The "young ladies" were all most modestly attired in "sober livery;" and certainly—though comparisons are odious—not so pressing in their attentions as we have seen some other young ladies at dramatic fêtes, or even some *devoutes* at charitable bazaars. If we may judge from the large numbers that visited North Woolwich on Monday, "in spite of wind and weather," Mr. Holland is likely to reap an abundant harvest from this latest "idea," excogitated from his fertile brain. As the babies have had their "show," and the stronger sex is not likely to be equal to the task of being exhibited just yet, there seems only one section of society open to the speculations of a skilful *entrepreneur*. Why does not some one, in a more serious line than Mr. Holland, try what Sydney Smith calls the "third sex," and open an exhibition of curates, with a genuine competition for prizes. There could be no possible doubt as to the success of such a display, and the instruction to be derived from it would be equally beyond question. In the meantime we have advanced one step towards such a consummation. The adult human being has taken the place of the baby; and people evidently like it. Where will the rage for exhibitions stop? Who can say to the advancing tide of shows, "Thus far shalt thou go, and no farther?" Other classes of society will probably have their turn, and may think themselves fortunate if they show up as well as Mr. Holland's "young ladies."—*Daily Telegraph*, Sept. 7.

THE DOCTOR AT SEA.—A most useful little Guide to Ship Captains has just been issued by Simpkin, Marshall & Co.; it is by Harry Leach, Resident Medical Officer of the Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital at Greenwich, and has already reached a fourth edition. The price of is. 3d. make it popular, in addition to which it is an "authorized" work, and, under the orders of the Board of Trade Every Ship Captain must provide himself with a copy.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

908 City of Canton, Tannock—W. Nicol & Co.
684 Dirigo, Staples—The Captain.
1550 Glensannox, Jenkinson—Lyon & Co.
657 Lord of the Isles, Craigie—Remington & Co.
1318 Teresa, Blackstock—Rennie, Scovell & Co.

HAVRE AND LONDON.

1302 Dilawur, Baillie—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR OVERLAND ROUTE.

1874 Baroda (s), Hall—Mails 9th October.

TUTICORIN TO LONDON.

990 City of Paris, Macdonald—W. Nicol & Co.

CALLAO.

1164 Sagamore, Pickering—Tudor Co.

MUSCAT, ZANZIBAR TO NEW YORK.

866 Nevada, Lunt—Tudor Ice Co.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.

792 Busheer (s), Dickenson—B. I. S. N. Co.
765 Canopus, Pashley—W. Nicol & Co.
897 Koina (s), Collivet—Essabin Kalipha.

FOR CALCUTTA.

570 Anglia, Bart—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
1132 Ethiopia (s), Scott—B. I. S. N. Co.
800 Regina, Grady—Rattonjee Eduljee.
1187 Rescue, Messervoy.
731 Stowell (s), Ward—Wallace & Co.
1300 Ticonderoga, Holland—H. M. Seedick.

FOR MAURITIUS.

362 Polly, Patherick.

FOR RANGOON.

787 Maggie Trimble, Tinm